MORNING EDITION

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TWO ENEMY BATTLESHIPS AND 11 CRUISERS SUNK IN 3RD BATTLE OF SOLOMONS, LATEST DATA SHOW; 14 WARSHIPS ALSO DAMAGED BY IMPERIAL NAVY

In the Third Battle of the Solomons, which was fought for three days from November 12 to 14, the Imperial Navy sank two enemy battleships, eleven cruisers, three or four destroyers and one transport, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 6:45 p.m. Saturday on the basis of subsequent reports received.

Other achievements by the Imperial Naval Units, the revised composite results of the battle revealed, include three enemy cruisers, three or four destroyers and three transports heavily damaged, and one battleship and three destroyers damaged.

The communique follows:

"According to a detailed report received later, it has been ascertained that the Imperial Forces have further scored the following results in the Third Battle of the Solomons:

"1. In the night battle of November 12 the Japanese Fleet sank three enemy cruisers and damaged three destroyers. Incidentally, one destroyer which was previously announced as sunk is deleted from the casualty list.

"2. In the night battle of November 14 the Japanese Fleet sank one enemy battleship and heavily damaged another battleship (the sinking of the latter being virtually verified). Incidentally the previous report in which it was announced that two enemy battleships were damaged is corrected as one battleship damaged.

"Note: Of the composite results of the Third Battle of the Solomons the following revision is made with regard to the warships:

"Sunk:	
Battleships	**Two**
Cruisers	**Eleven**
Destroyers	**Three or Four**
Transport	**One**
"Heavily Damaged:	
Cruisers	**Three**
Destroyers	**Three or Four**
Transports	**Three**
"Damaged:	
Battleship	**One**
Destroyers	**Three "**

BROKEN OATHS CAUSED MARCH ON TOULON BY REICH, STATES FUEHRER'S LETTER TO PETAIN

French Chief of State Is Absolved From All Blame

NOTE FLAYS TRAITORS

German Determination to Win Back Territories of France Stressed

Special to the Japan Times Advertiser

BERLIN, November 27.—In a letter to the French Chief of State, Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler explained that the order to occupy Toulon was given only because of the discovery of evidence showing that the French admiral there had broken his promise that the French navy in Toulon would fight against any enemy attack.

The Reichsfuehrer pointed out numerous instances where solemn promises made by French military leaders had been treacherously broken, but at the same time absolved Marshal Petain from all blame, declaring, "I am aware that you . . . have no personal share in all these affairs and that you yourself are suffering deeply from them."

Will Win Back

The letter concluded with the assurance that despite the step taken with regard to Toulon, "this step imposed upon me does not affect in the least my intention to cooperate with France but will probably procure the prerequisites for a practical realization. It is, moreover, my unyielding determination to support France in reconquering her colonial territories which, despite all the assertions of the Anglo-Saxons to the contrary, have been robbed from her . . ."

The full text of the letter follows:

"Herr Marshal! When on November 11, 1942, I had to decide in accordance with Germany's allies, to occupy the South coast of France in order to safeguard the defense of the German Reich against the war enforced upon us by France and Britain, this was done in the hope that it would thus be possible to clear up the situation in your country not only in the interest of Germany and Italy but in your own as well. In looking back I may state once again that in September 1939 it was not Germany that declared war on France or Britain; on the contrary, I hardly left out any possibility to clear the relations between Germany and France from the burden, imposed upon her by the Dictate of Versailles, and to establish a friendly cooperation. Germany had no other claim towards France than that she might not refuse the hand stretched out to her.

"Unfortunately, unscrupulous Anglo-Saxons and, last but not least, the Jewish wirepullers succeeded in interpreting any gesture of reconciliation made by Germany as a token of German weakness and, later on, any peace offer as a proof of an impending collapse. While in the German Reich neither by the Government nor by any other side, neither in speeches, nor by the press, any requests or proposals, abusing the French honor, were made, the responsible instigators in Paris cried for a division of the German Reich, the enslavement of the German people, the abolition of the bases of our social legislation and, above all, the restoration of the unrestricted rights on exploitation of the Jewish race which had been put back into the places belonging to them.

Petain Not Blamed

"I know that you, Herr Marshal, had no share in these machinations. But you also know that even after the Polish campaign I repeated my former declaration and without any claim on behalf of the German Reich I offered a peace which was

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De Gaulle Hops Off For U.S. for Talks With U.S. Leader

General Charles De Gaulle, head of the rebel French regime in London, is reported to have flown to Washington on November 20 to see President Roosevelt and discuss the precarious situation confronting his regime following America's support of the puppet regime established by America with Admiral Jean Francois Darlan as its head, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei. Since the founding of the Darlan regime, the position of De Gaulle has become untenable because Britain, taking into consideration the American policy of supporting the Darlan regime, is adopting a cool and indifferent attitude toward him, the report concluded.

FRANCE DENOUNCES DARLAN AND GIRAUD

Rebel Leaders Are Deprived of Their French Nationality; Hitler Note Supported

The French Government at its Cabinet meeting on November 27 deprived the two rebel leaders Admiral Darlan and General Giraud of their French nationality, according to a Vichy dispatch to Domei. It was the first Cabinet meeting presided by Premier Pierre Laval since he was vested recently with full authority.

Following the decision, Premier Laval read to the Cabinet members the message from Chancellor Adolf Hitler to French Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain explaining the occupation by German forces of the French naval base of Toulon.

Premier Laval then regretted that the French fleet had perished due to treacherous actions of rebel leaders Darlan and Giraud and their followers, the Vichy report said.

The French Cabinet members expressed agreement with Chancellor Hitler's message and decided to keep up the policy of strengthening the cooperation between France and Germany, the report added.

Statement Issued

The French Government the same night issued the following statement:

"Since June, 1940, the French Navy has gone through a series of hardship and test. The French Fleet was defeated at the battle off Mer-el-Kevil and the remaining warship either had to be pent up in the naval port of Alexandria or were captured by British warships in various other areas of the world. Furtherfore, before November 15 several French warships were attacked by American forces, along the seacoasts of Algeria and Morocco.

"November 27 has now become a day of new sorrow for the French Navy. Picked warships which once were the pride of the French Navy now find themselves in a miserable plight devoid of strength. We cannot but express our great regret and reluctance to see all this.

"When we think of the present blow dealt as a result of betrayal of their fatherland by some leaders and their breach of faith, this must be a source of great indignation to the French who once took a modest pride of their own fleet. The French Navy which was to defend the French Empire thus has disappeared mainly through reckless intrigues of those who once dragged the French nation into the vortex of war and of traitors. There was a time when the French Navy was a symbol representing the best tradition of honor and prestige of the French na-

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America Had No Intention to End Deadlock With Japan, Moore Says

Book Out by American, Long of Non-Official Staff Of Japanese Embassy, Reveals Persistent Coldness of State Department in Talks

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BUENOS AIRES, November 26.—Frederick Moore, an American, who was on the non-official staff of the Japanese Foreign Office and the Japanese Embassy in Washington for 14 years, and who frequented the Embassy up to the very moment the War of Greater East Asia began, has brought out a book called "With Japanese Leaders".

The first half of Mr. Moore's book of 400 pages deals with events from the time Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura assumed his duties as Ambassador to America till the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The whole book is so written, deliberately or inadvertently, as to make it impossible for the reader not to conclude that America showed itself little interested in ending the deadlock in Japan-American relations throughout the Japanese-American talks in which Ambassador Nomura played a leading role.

Mr. Moore's book begins with an account of his meeting with Ambassador Nomura as the latter arrived in San Francisco to take up his post in Washington, and of the talk he had with the Ambassador on the train to Washington from San Francisco.

There is a description of the scene of the arrival of the Ambassador in Washington.

Nomura's Visits Recounted

In detail are recounted the visits Ambassador Nomura paid at the White House and the State Department after he was at his Washington post.

Mr. Moore give a minute account of how laboriously the Ambassador worked for his private talks with Secretary of State Cordell Hull which began in April of last year.

He has the following to say about how the Nomura-Hull talks came about:

"April came. A message from Premier Fumimaro Konoye addressed to President Roosevelt arrived. It proposed a Japanese-American parley.

"President Roosevelt had a grave doubt about the success of the proposed Japanese-American parley. But he was not in a position to turn down the proposal which was from the Premier of the Japanese Government. Thus it was arranged for Ambassador Nomura and Secretary Hull to meet in private. Secretary Hull elected to call the parley exploratory talks."

Of the parley Mr. Moore says:

"In June Germany broke off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Under the circumstances the American Government desired that the Nomura-Hull talks would continue as long as possible.

"The thought of the American Government was that Japan would not use armed force against Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies so long as the Nomura-Hull talks were under way. At that time a portion of the American fleet in the pacific had been moved to the Atlantic. It was a most important thing for America that it should have Japan's hands tied by protracting the Nomura-Hull parley."

The statements by Mr. Moore, given below, will be enough to enable one to see how indifferent the American Government was to the problem of ending the deadlock in Japanese-American relations.

"Disappointment was all that Ambassador Nomura got out of his negotiations with the State Department. In the attitude of the leaders of the State Department toward the staff members of the Japanese Embassy in the talks, which was more clear-cut than was necessary, there was a persistent coldness, although the language used in talking to them was extremely polite.

"Neither Secretary of State Hull or Undersecretary of State Welles showed outwardly on any single occasion through the talks that there was hope of an agreement between Japan and America.

No Sympathetic Treatment

"The Counselor of the Japanese Embassy laid various settlement plans before the Director of the Far Eastern Bureau of the State Department. None of them received the least sympathetic consideration of the American official. The policy toward Japan of the State Department at that time, if there was any, was one of watching the movement of Japan and talking reprisals against Japan through real action.

"It was a certain day in July, Ambassador Nomura, (the author of the book), and a certain Japanese, not on the staff of the Japanese Embassy, who made himself useful to the Ambassador while keeping himself in the background, had a pleasure drive in the suburbs. The Japanese spoke the following to the Ambassador:

" 'I have obtained a plan for a settlement between Japan and America. Would you not mind showing it to Secretary Hull?'

"So saying, he read the document. (Note. As will be seen from Mr. Moore's remarks, Ambassador Nomura did not accept the proposal of the Japanese. It will be remembered that while the Japan-America talks were going on Hallet Abend, Washington correspondent of the New York Times, disseminated a fabricated report purporting to show that Japan had proposed to America a non-aggression pact for the Pacific. There is reason to believe that the report was inspired by what took place between Ambassador Nomura and the Japanese.

"Ambassador Nomura did not utter a single word to the Japannese about the latter's proposal.

"I explained to the Ambassador to the state of affairs in America in these days. I spoke to him in the following vein:

" 'So long as there is varied mutual distrust between Japan and America and so long as there is an estrangement of sentiment between the two countries, the State Department would not consider proposals for a new treaty, of whatever nature, between Japan and America. Even if the State Department concluded such a treaty, it would be absolutely impossible for it to have two thirds of the Senate approve its move, thereby ratifying the agreement, judging by the trend of opinion in America at this day.'

U.S. Attitude Shown

Mr. Moore has the following to say, which will be enough to show how America looked askance at Japan in the days when the Japanese-American talks were going on and with what rapid pace America was marching along the road leading to war.

"It was on March 15 that President Roosevelt made that famous speech in which he spoke of America as the 'Arsenal for Democracies.'

"I remember having laid before Ambassador Nomura a memorandum setting forth my version of the meaning of President Roosevelt's speech. In the note there was a passage setting forth my conclusion that with President Roosevelt's speech of March 15 America entered a state of war for all practical purposes. I indicated to the Ambassador that the entrance of America into the war was now a question of time.

"On September 11 President Roosevelt, in his capacity of Supreme Commander of the American Army and Navy, ordered that German and Italian warships should be sunk within a designated area. As the orders went forward, America entered a state of war in the Atlantic. Shortly afterward, America began sending war materials rapidly to the Philippines and China."

Mr. Moore's remarks are additional proof of the fact that America had long been determined to go to war with Germany in the Atlantic, and that the positive action of America created a situation in which the outbreak of war between Germany and America was to be a matter of time. They also show that America was pushing preparations for war in the Pacific, in spite of the fact that it was anxious to delay the time when it would be at war with Japan pending the completion of the program of a two ocean navy for it.

Mr. Moore describes the circumstances of the move of Premier Konoye to propose a meeting with President Roosevelt in the following manner:

"A message from Premier Konoye addressed to President Roosevelt arrived. Ambassador Nomura was prompt to take the message to President Roosevelt. Accompanied by Secretary of State Hull, he entered the White House.

"The President accepted the message, and as he read it he seemed to be pleased with Premier Konoye's proposal. After he finished reading, he told Ambassador Nomura that he approved of Premier Konoye's overture.

"Secretary Hull quickly interposed. He gave it as his opinion that such a meeting could not be considered proper unless the two were very sure in advance that an agreement would result from it. There was no He gave it as his opinion that such of the President to favor the Japanese Premier's offer.

"The President, who had come to think with the Secretary, stated that he thought a meeting with Premier Konoye would be to no purpose unless there was an agreement of views beforehand between Japan and America.

"Subsequently the Presidents written reply to Premier Konoye's message was handed to Ambassador Nomura.

"After the meeting between Ambassador Nomura and President Roosevelt, I asked the Ambassador of his views on the President's attitude toward Premier Konoye's proposal.

"He told me that he was sure that some agreement would result from a meeting between Premier Konoye and President Roosevelt who would be accompanied by the leaders of the fighting services of their respective countries.

Too Far Adrift

"I told him that I did not share his view. The two countries have drifted too far from each other in their opinions, I said. The American Government is violently opposed even to Japan's minimum demands for settlement of the China question, I said.

Mr. Moore goes on to describe the situation at about the time Ambassador Nomura arrived in Washington and the state of affairs at the State Department and conditions at the Japanese Embassy on Massachussetts Avenue up to the outbreak of the war. According to his account of the circumstances in which President Roosevelt transmitted to His Majesty the Emperor a personal message, Langdon Warner, archaeologist and special agent for the State Department, an old friend of his, came to Washington about November 27 expressly to see him on the matter. He is known for his friendly sentiments toward Japan. He was deeply concerned over the grave situation beween the United States and Japan and suggested that the President should send a personal message to His Imperial Majesty.

"I told Warner that the situation was too grave to admit of any such lukewarm methods, "Mr. Moore writes, "but he took the matter over to Senator Elbert Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, despite my scepticism. Senator Thomas called me over to

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MALAYA REHABILITATION WORK IS FAR BEYOND EXPECTATIONS; NIPPON LANGUAGE IS POPULAR

Belawan Port Rebuilt By Japanese Experts; Gateway to Sumatra

Domei

MEDAN, November 28.—Ceremonies marking the completion of reconstruction work on the Port of Belawan, which, as the outer port of Medan, serves as the gateway to North Sumatra, were held here this morning with the attendance of the Japanese military and other government leaders as well as civilian representatives.

The reconstruction of the port which started in April was completed recently due to strenuous efforts of Japanese experts with the assistance of native workers. Parallel with the reconstruction of all port facilities, rows of large warehouses and palm-oil tanks have been erected along the piers.

Kedah State Formulating Plan to Up Rice Production

SHONAN IS BUSY PORT

Products of Thailand and Burma Enter City by International Trains

Domei

SHONAN, November 28.—Rehabilitation work is progressing at a rate far exceeding expectations in Malaya and Sumatra, where one year ago the Imperial Forces in their brilliant operations swept everything before them, it is revealed in a survey conducted by Domei correspondents at Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Medan and Palembang.

Because it was least affected by the actual battle when it was occupied by the Imperial Forces on December 19, last year, Penang, the largest city in Northern Malaya, has undergone rehabilitation more speedily than other cities.

Having become the production and distribution center of Northern Malaya products, and also the transit port for the Burma and Sumatra trade, the port has attained prosperity unprecedented in its history. Rapidly increasing receipts on the market of special products, including copra, and the steady upward curve of the population, which recently regained the pre-war peak of 240,000, reflect the thriving industry and commerce.

Nippon Tongue Popular

What attracts most attention in the cultural field is the teaching of the Japanese language to the children, with 25,000 juveniles studying in over 100 schools. The fervor for learning Japanese is strong also among the general inhabitants.

Superior hygienic facilities under the Japanese administration are responsible for the steady disappearance of epidemics such as malaria and dengue-fever.

Called the granary of Malaya, Kedah State, situated at the northern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, is formulating concrete plans to produce two years from now a rice crop sufficient to feed half the mouths of the entire peninsula. A high-grade tea in addition to rice constitutes a special product of the State.

Lying to the south of Kedah State is Perak State, with a population of one million. Tin mine-lots are located everywhere in the State, which is the largest producer of tin. The net-work of bus lines within the State has been extended far beyond the pre-war mileage, and numerous trucks speed through rubber plantations transporting rubber.

The local spiritual rehabilitation is not lost sight of by the authorities of Northern Malaya, who are apparently concentrating on industrial rehabilitation.

For instance, in Penang State, 660 young, able officials selected from among the officials of the State Government are being given special training conforming to Japanese standards, in preparation for future administrative reform.

Moral Standard High

Again in Perak State, a Japanese high official in his recent speech emphasized clean politics and strict judicial procedures, making a profound impression on the native inhabitants, who openly declared that never once during the British rule was there upheld so high a moral standard among Government officials.

Despite its unfamiliarity to the Japanese, the city of Kuala Lumpur promptly responded to the needs of the occasion when the Imperial Japanese Forces drove the British out of the Malayan capital. This greatly facilitated the subsequent

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POLICY TO UP POWER OF NATION REVEALED

Government to Emphasize Shipbuilding and Boosting of Key Minerals Output

The Government policy for strengthening the fighting strength of the country to cope with the Greater East Asia War is based on four cardinal factors, namely iron, coal, light metals and shipbuilding, said Susumu Koda, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, at the last-day session of the East Asia Economic Roundtable Conference which was held Saturday morning at the Dai-Toa Kaikan at Marunouchi.

Mr. Koda declared that the industrial policy for consummating the Greater East Asia War should be founded on the increased production of iron and steel, coal and other cardinal mineral materials, light metals as well as shipping, and towards that end the Government is determined to carry out this policy even at the partial sacrifice of light industries.

As means for carrying out such a policy, the Commerce Ministry official stated that the Government has the following measures under consideration:

1. Boosting of scrap iron supply in different parts of Greater East Asia.

2. Construction of small-scale blast furnaces in Chosen, Manchoukuo, North China, and if necessary, in Hainan Island and Malaya.

Mr. Koda added that the Government is prepared to carry out positive production increase operations for aluminum and other light metals in different parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere after carefully considering the geographical conditions of the respective countries.

INCREASED IMPORTS SEEN

Refractory Materials Are Expected From Manchoukuo

Marked increase in the imports of refractory materials such as magnesium clinker, clay as well as refractory bricks are expected from Manchoukuo in the near future as a result of new arrangements made by Tadashi Masaki, expert attached to the Chemical Industrial Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and the Manchoukuo Government, it was disclosed Saturday.

It is believed that the increased supply of refractory materials will contribute greatly to the production efficiency of the domestic iron and steel industry.

MILITARY SYSTEM ANNIVERSARY FETED

Solemn Rites Held at Shrines In Observance of 70th Year Of Conscription

Solemn rites in observance of the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the Conscription System in Japan were held Saturday at various shrines throughout the Empire.

At the Meiji Shrine, Premier General Hideki Tojo, a proxy of the Navy Minister, Susumu Matsumura, councilor of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Army generals and those who have rendered meritorious services proceeded to the Sanctuary to report the occasion at 9:30 a.m.

Service at Yasukuni

Meanwhile, at the same hour, a similar ceremony was solemnly observed at the Yasukuni Shrine with Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, the Navy Minister, Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and many other prominent persons attending.

More than 3,000 eager citizens packed the Hibiya Public Hall Saturday afternoon to attend a lecture meeting sponsored jointly by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Tokyo Prefecture and Tokyo Municipal Office to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the adoption of the conscription system.

Lectures on the history of the conscription system in Japan were delivered by Colonel Naosumi Itatsu, attached to the Headquarter of the Imperial Guards Division and Ki Kimura, noted author and commentator.

Following the lectures, a concert was given by the Army Band.

Hsinking Celebrates

Domei

HSINKING, November 28.—Ceremonies marking the 70th anniversary of the adoption of the Conscription system in Japan were held at the Hsinking Shrine here this morning in the presence of the leaders of the Kwantung Army.

The ceremony was followed by a luncheon at the Yamato Hotel.

Similar celebration functions were held at local branches of the Japan Ex-Servicemen's Association throughout Manchoukuo this morning.

MANCHOUKUO REVAMPS ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

Domei

HSINKING, November 27.—The Privy Council of Manchoukuo today approved a plan for streamlining administrative affairs which will be carried out on December 1, it was announced this afternoon.

The plan also calls for the renovation of the various governmental staffs, involving a reduction of the staff members of the Central Government by 12 per cent and those of the local governments by 10 per cent. Simultaneously, the treatment of government officials will be improved.

According to the plan, the administrative readjustment will be completed by March next year on the basis of the principle of "talent first." It is generally expected that the renovation will contribute much toward enhancing the efficiency of the administration under the wartime system.

EAST ASIA HALL PLANNED

Will Make Debut on Ginza on December 8

With a view to strengthen further economic ties between Japan and other countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere through the introduction of economic conditions in those countries, the newly organized Greater East Asia Economic League will open the Greater East Asia Economic Hall at its headquarters on the Ginza on December 8, the first anniversary of the outbreak of the current war, it was learned today.

In the new hall will be displayed books, charts and graphs which contain vital information regarding natural resources in the Southern Regions. Statistics also will be given showing the economic development of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Artist Is Taken

Seiji Kato, famed artist of European style painting and a member of the Education Ministry Exhibition Committee, passed away at 12:30 p.m. Thursday at his residence in Datecho, Shibuya-ku. The funeral service will take place at 2 p.m. Monday at his home.

Port Darwin Raided

Japanese warplanes raided Port Darwin on the night of November 26, according to a radio broadcast from San Francisco, says a Canton dispatch to the Nichi Nichi on Friday.

Worship at Meiji Shrine

On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the system of universal conscription in Japan, Premier General Hideki Tojo and other national leaders visited the Meiji Shrine on Saturday to pay their deep respects. In the photo, the Premier is seen leading the procession of dignitaries.

MALAY PROGRESS TOLD BY SCRIBES

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Japanese military operation throughout Malaya.

The lucrative rubber and tin industries have been responsible for the turning of Kuala Lumpur, "Swamp" in Malaya, within 60 years into a flourishing city of 200,000 inhabitants, over 60 per cent of which being Chinese.

Near the center of the city is an amusement quarter, where are shown entertainments of international variety, including Chinese revues, Indian wrestling, and Malay dancing.

In Kuala Lumpur also is the largest public market in all Malaya. It is flooded everyday with every possible kind of tropical vegetables and fruits, which are transshipped to Shonan and other southern cities.

History tells us that Malacca, 120 kilometers south of Kuala Lumpur on the west coast of Southern Malaya, was the first foothold of the European invasion of East Asia. Although its past glory under the Spanish rule once was overshadowed by later competitors like Singapore and Penang, Malacca has made a fresh start as an important transit port connecting Malaya, Sumatra, and Java.

It is also an important junction on the overland route connecting Shonan with North and South Malaya. With the development of industries, the number of Japanese pioneers is fast increasing in the city.

Cameron Highlands in the northern sector of Pahang State and Fraser's Hill between Pahang and Selangor State are two famous tablelands in central Malaya. The high elevations of the Highlands and the Hill, 6,000 feet and 5,000 feet respectively, necessitate warm clothing, even though they are located near the Equator. Former resorts of the British and wealthy overseas Chinese merchants, they have become the source of supply of vegetables of superior quality.

As a rule vegetables grown in the tropics do not taste as well as those cultivated in the temperate zone, but greens obtained in these regions, however, are in no way inferior. For instance, tomatoes are just as those in Japan.

One of the most noticeable features of rehabilitation in Central and Southern Malaya is the speedy reconstruction of the means of transportation.

The emergency repair work of the bridges in Southern Malaya that suffered wholesale destruction at the hands of the British troops has been completed, and at present work is kept up night and day in order to substitute permanent construction for the temporary repairs.

"Since our fixed policy has been to obtain all the necessary labor and construction materials on the spot so as not to tax home resources, it was a hard pull at first," remarked a Japanese engineer who has been continuously engaged in the repair work of the bridges. "Now we have the definite prospect of accomplishing the work without help from home."

Reflecting its prompt rehabilitation, the population of Shonan has been increased to 850,000, an increase of 10 per cent over the prewar mark.

Alongside the great pier of Shonan Harbor, formerly called Keppel Harbor, are moored numerous ships from various southern ports. Ships arriving from Japan bring in experts and laborers, while vessels bound for Japan are fully loaded with southern products.

There are ships arriving from Java, and others leaving for Sumatra. Steamers bound for Thailand, as well as those for Burma put in here.

Harbor facilities destroyed by the retreating British troops have been repaired. The sunken enemy ships blocking the harbor mouth have been salvaged by the joint efforts of the Japanese authorities and native inhabitants.

Many ships are under construction in dockyards near the harbor.

Connecting Shonan with Bangkok, the international trains leave Shonan Station and run over 1,000 kilometers straight through the Malay Peninsula. Japanese, Chinese, Malays and Indians crowd spacious platforms.

Exemplifying the closely-knit ties among Thailand, Burma and Malaya, incoming trains pile up at the station rice from Thailand and Burma.

On the other hand, in the business center of the city, leading Japanese interests have established branch offices, replacing British firms.

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, November 29, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Executive Strength of Productivity Expansion Commission

NIPPON SANGYO—It is a timely measure that the Government has taken in appointing a Provisional Productivity Expansion Commission in the Cabinet for the sake of rapidly increasing the producton of the more important materials, deciding at the same time, to establish a Prefectural Liaison Council in order to assure close coordination of efforts among the various prefectural offices on affairs important for productivity expansion. This action is calculated to remove whatever obstacles that may remain in the way of increasing and strengthening industrial productivity.

Both the Commission and Council are composed of men in responsible positions at the various Ministries and prefectural offices and are empowered to decide and act at once whenever circumstances so require. Thus these deliberative bodies may be considered to be endowed with executive powers, unlike the common run of committees and councils.

BROKEN PROMISE CAUSE OF ACTION

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to serve a European cooperation only. Just as during the first days of September 1939 those interested in the selfdestruction of Europe as well as in its financial exploitation after the conclusion of the Polish campaign voted down this appeal to reason demanding under all circumstances a continuation of the war.

"Consequently, the war forced upon Germany and Italy by France had to be fought with weapons instead of common sense.

"In spite of this victory which is unique in world history I have done nothing which might have offended French honor but only demanded in the Armistice Pact those means of protection which were to prevent the resumption of the struggle under all circumstances. Later on, too, no claim was ever raised which might have been in contradiction with the terms of the Armistice. Herr Marshal, you know that all assertions, made by British and American quarters, that Germany wanted to seize the French fleet and had made demands in that sense are mere inventions and lies.

"While the German Reich in consequence of the war which was forced upon her by France also, still has to make enormous sacrifices, the French people since that time was able to live in peace, excepting the losses which were inflicted upon it by its former allies. Since the Armistice the German Reich gradually released 700,000 prisoners of war out of a total of 1,960,000, a fact which, as I believe, is unparalleled in history. When this procedure finally came to a deadlock, it was only because in your own country intransigent elements time and again succeeded in sabotaging the cooperation of Germany and France.

"It was your own desire, Herr Marshal, to converse with me in order to find and fix the possibilities of such a cooperation. According to your wish discussions were held at Montoire which, I am convinced, might have procured a basis for a general amelioration of the German-French relations. Those elements in France, however, who were keenly interested in the prosecution of the war unfortunately succeeded only some weeks later in frustrating this cooperation in a manner which was bound to hurt me personally to a considerable extent.

"I am compelled to state here that the assertion was made quite openly that the son of Napoleon had been taken to Paris with the only aim of thus bringing you into the hands of the Germans. I must state that you yourself, Herr Marshal, time and again asked me to allow you to shift your residence to Versailles. I refused this wish by saying that the remaining world would draw the conclusion—though unjustified—that the French Government was under German control.

"Although the machinations of the above-mentioned elements formed a striking contrast to my own attitude on the occasion of the Armistice I refused to draw any consequences therefrom because I realized and still realize that there are millions of industrious French workmen, farmers and civilians who in their hearts have nothing to do with these machinations and are longing for peace.

"I may state here once more that I myself never invited any member of the French Government but that all discussions only took place when desired by the French Government. This also applies to the two discussions with Admiral Darlan which were only held at his express request and in your name, Herr Marshal. The landing of the American and British troops in French Northwest and North Africa which was carried out with the consent of numerous treacherous French Generals and officers has eliminated the prerequisites of the whole Armistice Pact as fixed in the preamble and forced Germany in unison with her allies to carry out immediately the necessary measures of protection.

"On November 11, however, I was not yet aware of all the events which have led to this British-American action. Today I know, and you, Herr Marshal, know too, that this occupation took place at the special desire of those French elements which had precipitated the war and which even today in France have not yet disappeared from the public and especially military life. It is to be regretted that French generals and admirals have broken their word of honor given to German quarters. The fact that you, Herr Marshal, are forced to admit that even towards you these generals, admirals and officers have proved unloyal many a time, compels me to recognize that arrangements with those elements are completely useless.

"Enclosed I am handing you the evidence that since the occupation on November 11, 1942, when once more solemn promises had been given by word of honor, these promises were broken on the same day by recently discovered orders. It is a fact that the admiral who had given his word of honor to the effect that the French Navy in Toulon would fight against any enemy attack once again deceived Germany and Italy. Although this promise was given on November 11 the order was issued on November 12 saying that the French Navy under no conditions should open fire against a probable landing of Anglo-American forces.

"Numerous other infringements of the armistice conditions have been discovered recently. Permit me, Herr Marshal, to inform you of the following:

"(1) I am aware that you, Herr Marshal, have no personal share in all these affairs and that you yourself are deeply suffering from them.

"(2) I have to safeguard the interests of a people upon whom the war has been enforced and who is obliged for reasons of self-preservation to fight against those who called forth this war and want to carry it on with the aim of destroying the entire European peoples.

"(3) I am compelled to continue this war in the name of those millions of people, not only of my own country, who have freed themselves from the pressure of a capitalistic ruthless exploitation and who are not willing for all times to become the victim of international exploitation and, finally, of the ultimate annihilation of their nationality.

"(4) The German nation in whose name I am making this declaration harbours no hatred against the French people. But as its Fuehrer and representative I am determined not to tolerate under any circumstances the manipulations of those elements who caused this horrible war and to surrender Germany and, moreover, the entire Europe to chaos. I shall therefore oppose all those institutions and mainly those persons intending to prevent also in the future every cooperation between the French and the German nation and who, laden with the heavy guilt of the outbreak of this war, now obviously for the second time believe that their moment has arrived now to establish a door for non-continental invaders.

"(5) Therefore, after having been informed of the fresh breaches of their word of honor by French officers, generals and admirals who thus proved their intention to open up France for the Anglo-Jewish war criminals similar to North Africa, I have given orders to occupy Toulon at once, to prevent the ships from leaving or to destroy them and, if necessary, to break any resistance with extreme force. This is no struggle against honor-loving French officers or soldiers but against those war criminals who are not yet satisfied with the blood which has been shed so far and who are constantly on the lookout for a fresh possibility of a continuation and expansion of this catastrophe. I have therefore issued the order to demobilize all those units of the French defense force which, contrary to the order given by the 'own' French Government and incited by the officers, have been instigated to active resistance against Germany.

"(6) These measures, too, toward which I had to resort only through the disloyal attitude of their admirals and generals are, as previously stated, not directed against France or the French soldier as such. It is my sincere hope and that of my ally that it must be possible to again give to the French state a defense force whose officers at least obey their own head of the state and thus guarantee the conclusion of any interstate agreements and pacts. As painful as this may be for the moment to you, Herr Marshal, as quieting and relieving will be the recognition that a state without a disciplined and obedient defense force is unthinkable for any length of time and that therefore the construction of a navy, army and air force, blindly devoted to you, is not only misfortune but, on the contrary, will turn out fortunately for France.

"I want to conclude this letter not without assuring you that this step, imposed upon me, does not affect in the least my intention to cooperate with France but will probably procure the prerequisites for a practical realization. It is, moreover, my unyielding determination to support France in reconquering her colonial territories which, despite all assertions of the Anglo-Saxons to the contrary, have been robbed from her with all the means at the disposal of the German Reich. It was neither the German nor the Italian intention to destroy the French colonial empire. It is up to the French state authorities to cope with the absolutely necessary German measures in such a manner that no further bloodshed is caused but that, finally, the prerequisites for a successful cooperation, useful to all partners concerned, will be established. Field-Marshal von Rundstedt is authorized—as far as the German action is concerned—to make all the necessary arrangements and will be at your disposal, Herr Marshal, at any time."

Manchoukuo Mission To Peking Departs After Final Calls

Domei

PEKING, November 28.—The Manchoukuo Goodwill Mission to North China, headed by Hsing Shih-lien, Minister of Public Peace of Manchoukuo, left here this afternoon for Hsinking. Prior to its departure, the mission paid farewell calls on Japanese and Chinese government offices in the city, including the Headquarters of the Japanese Forces in North China. The mission was visiting here to return a courtesy visit to Hsinking which was made by the North China Goodwill Mission headed by Wang I-tang, chairman of the North China Political Council, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

AMERICAN VIEW CONTRADICTORY

(Continued From Page 1)

his place and requested me to see Ambassador Nomura at once."

The Japanese envoy gladly accepted the proposal and Senator Thomas approached President Roosevelt through a certain intermediary. President Roosevelt agreed and the matter was decided on December 5. But it was too late.

Of the scene at the Japanese Embassy on December 7, Washington time, when the news of the Battle of Hawaii came through, Mr. Moore writes:

"That morning I went to the Embassy to see Admiral Nomura. In his library upstairs the Ambassador was reading some documents written in Japanese. I thought that they contained, Tokyo's final reply. The Ambassador said not a word as to their being the final reply or as to his appointment at the State Department two hours later. His words, however, gave me the impression that the worst had come. His usual optimism, 'We mustn't lose hope no matter how desperate the situation,' failed to issue from him on this occasion.

"I said to him: 'Britain will probably go to war with Japan. In that event, the United States Government will no doubt participate in the Pacific War in the same way that it is fighting the Germans on the Atlantic. President Roosevelt will order to shoot Japanese ships at sight just as he did in regard to German and Italian shipping. In that case, there will only be a war between the United States and Japan without declaration, which will enable the Japanese Embassy to remain here, just as the German and Italian Embassies are still remaining.' Without a bat of an eyelash, Ambassador Nomura replied:

"'That's impossible, American aircraft will certainly attack Japanese dreadnoughts as they pass the Philippine Islands on their way to the southern regions.'

"At this moment Ambassador Kurusu came in and with a single word in Japanese handed some papers to Ambassador Nomura and left the room. I took my leave.

Last Visit to Embassy

"That was exactly at 20 minutes past noon on December 7. I, of course, did not know that this was to be my last visit to the Japanese Embassy. I had not even shaken hands with the Ambassador when taking leave but I think I can understand what was in his mind. He probably thought it best that we parted that way.

"Coming home from the Embassy I went out to lunch with my wife. We returned at 2:30 p.m., to learn from my secretary that he had heard a broadcast news on the attack on Pearl Harbor. I had a mixed feeling of regret over the failure of Ambassador Nomura's efforts. He had had done what was humanly possible to avert what was inevitable. But I was also relieved. I said to my wife: 'It is fortunate that Japan struck directly at the United States. If Japan, instead of attacking the United States, attacked only the Netherlands East Indies, as anticipated, and the United States was compelled to go to the assistance of Britain, what furor that would have caused at home! People would have asked what need is there of sending their husbands and sons to the battlefield for the sake of Thailand, the Netherlands East Indies or Britain. Now, the Isolationists will be able to say nothing.'"

Thus ends the lengthy account of Mr. Moore's on the behind-the-scene activities at Washington. Pacificist to the bone, Mr. Moore has described them with comparative impartiality, without excitement or personal bias. In bold strokes he portrays the tendencies of the United States. One error he has made to mar the historic value of the book. Even while disclosing without hesitation the circumstances and war attitude of the United States he regrets that Japan's action was a positive act of war on the United States. This is diametrically opposed to the truth of the attitude and actions of the United States, showing that even Mr. Moore after all is an American.

Manchou Envoy Here Visits Meiji University, Given Big Welcome

A rousing reception was given in honor of Wang Yun-ching, the Manchoukuoan Ambassador to Tokyo, at the auditorium of the Meiji University, the Alma Mater of Mr. Wang, on Saturday. Following an address of welcome by Dr. Kotaro Shida, president of the University, Ambassador Wang told a capacity crowd of students that he owes a great deal to the institution for his success and emphasized that on the students of today rests the great mission of further strengthening the Japan-Manchoukuo ties. After the departure of the Manchoukuoan Ambassador, Mr. Shida declared that in his school days, Mr. Wang was quiet and modest but when it came to his lessons, he was very studious.

EXHIBITION
Watercolors of Chilean and Japanese Landscapes by Mrs. Hedwig-Margarete Gangl from December 1st to 5th at
GINZA-SHOTEN, Ginza 5-chome
Close to Matsuzakaya Dept. Store

CANCER GROUP MEETS

35th Anniversary Celebrated by Research Society Saturday

The Cancer Research Society celebrated the 35th anniversary of its founding at 1 p.m. Saturday at the society's hall, Nishisugamo, Toshima-ku. The event also marked the ninth anniversary of the granting of a investigation fund by His Imperial Highness Prince Chichibu.

After the ritual part of the celebration, the society, speeches were made by a few authorities on cancer Dr. Kan Kajiya spoke on the subject of cancer in the rectum, while Dr. Kazuo Mori made some revelations on his long study of cancer found in butterflies.

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GUSTAVE CHARPENTIER (b. Dieuze Lorraine) June 25, 1860

At the early age of 17 CHARPENTIER was admitted into Lille Conservatoire, where he won many prizes and gained for himself an enviable reputation. One of the prizes, an annual pension of 1200 frs. granted by the town of Tourcoing, allowed him to come to Paris in 1881 where he entered the Paris Conservatoire.

While in Rome (1890) he composed the orchestral suite "Impressions d'Italie" which rapidly became popular and was heard at the leading centers of symphonic music.

The art of GUSTAVE CHARPENTIER is directed to the people. He takes as his basis a naturalistic aestheticism and seeks to translate social questions into music. One discovers in him also traces of romanticism, deliberately grandiloquent and of lyricism, full of fire and conviction.

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AIR SCHOOL HONORED BY IMPERIAL PROXY

His Imperial Highness Prince Takeda Attends Graduation Rites of Army Academy

In the presence of His Imperial Majesty's proxy His Imperial Highness Prince Tsuneyoshi Takeda, the Army Air Academy's graduation ceremonies were held on Saturday at Shubudai in Saitama Prefecture.

Welcomed by various officials, His Imperial Highness reached the Academy at 9:30 a.m. where, in the Distinguished Visitors' Hall, His Imperial Highness granted individual audiences to General Kenji Doihara, Inspector-General of Military Aviation, General Toshizo Nishio, Supreme War Councillor, Lieutenant-General Satoshi Kinoshita, President of the Academy, and to Shinnin and Chokunin rank officers and officials.

Listens to Address

His Imperial Highness then listened to an address, "On Coordination Between Aerial and Ground Units," delivered by Sub-officer Muneo Hayashida, an honor student, following which he viewed the students at work in the meeting hall of the Academy.

At 10:25 a.m. His Imperial Highness attended the graduation exercises whereat through an aide-de-camp, he granted Imperial Gifts to those graduating with honors; Sub-officer Muneo Hayashida, Sub-officer Mirao Oshita, Sub-officer Kuniyoshi Arikawa and Sub-officer Kiichiro Otowaki.

His Imperial Highness left the Academy at 11 a.m.

The greater part of the present graduating class is made up of men who have seen action on the Chinese continent. Among the graduates are Sub-officer Chiyoji Saito, who shot down 22 enemy planes at Nomonhan and who has been granted the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite, and Sub-officer Kosaku Iwamoto, who, at the battle of Tenghsien, went over the walls alone, demoralizing the enemy and thus contributing greatly to the victory there. Sub-officer Iwamoto is likewise a holder of the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite.

In addition, there are in this graduating class 48 with the Sixth Class Order of the Golden Kite and many others who have fought in the southern skies in the War of Greater East Asia. Greatly inspired by the Imperial visit, the entire graduating class vowed anew to serve the nation in destroying the enemy.

More Aviators Graduate

The third graduation rites of the Central Air Training School were held on Saturday with General Otozo Yamada, Inspector-General of Military Education, and General Kenji Doihara, Inspector-General of Military Aviation, attending. The ceremonies began at 11 a.m. with an aerial review, followed by acrobatics and glider flying. Following the granting of diplomas, Isamu Asano and Hide Wada, graduating with honors, were given the Communications Minister's award.

HUNGTZE LAKE REGION IS CLEARED OF REDS

Peace and Order Return Following Clean-Up Drive By Japanese Forces

Domei

HUNGTZE FRONT, Kiangsu Province, November 27.—With the wiping out of remnants of the New Fourth Communist Army in the Lake Hungtze sector, Kiangsu Province, by the Japanese Forces, peace and order have returned to the Tsingyangchen, Kimchen and Pancheng areas.

Learning of the annihilation of the Communist troops in these sectors, the Chinese inhabitants rapidly are returning from their places of refuge to their homes to live peacefully under the protection of the Japanese Forces.

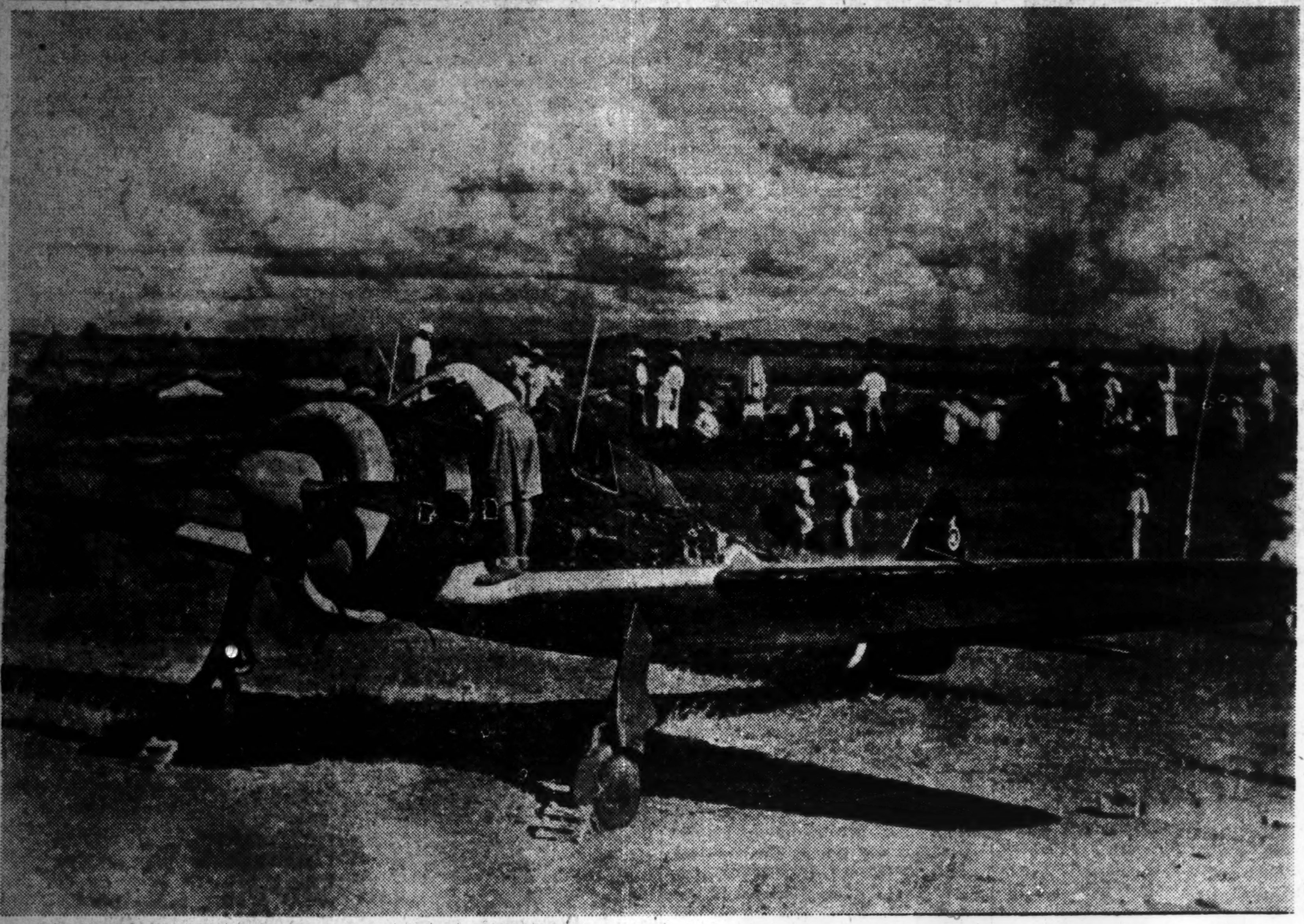
According to reports given by returning refugee Chinese, the Communist troops fled from the Hungtze Lake area in the face of determined Japanese attacks and completely plundered the inhabitants of all their clothing and foodstuffs, even going so far as to take portable furniture with them.

The majority of the Communist troops, however, were annihilated when they attempted to flee in small boats across Lake Hungtze, it was said.

To Invite 366 Leaders

The Government has decided to invite 366 representatives of industrial and economic fields to the Premier's official residence on December 15 when Premier General Hideki Tojo will convey his desires to these leaders, it was announced by the Board of Information on Saturday afternoon.

Japanese Air Base in Burma



Enthusiastic cooperation is given by the Burmese to the Japanese Army War Eagles at a certain base in Burma in keeping the field and planes in tip-top condition.
(Passed by the War Ministry)

U.S. WAS NOT READY FOR A MAJOR WAR

Military Unpreparedness Seen Cause of Continual Defeats By Commentator

Editor's Note: This is the fourth and concluding instalment of the article "Judging America" written by commentator Sanshi Abe and published in the November issue of the Gaiko Jiho magazine.

(Concluded From Yesterday)

On December 8 last year, the Imperial Rescript was proclaimed declaring war on Britain and the United States. Japan's declaration of war was none other than the proper means adopted to attack and punish America and Britain for their imperialistic invasion.

In the current war Japan's mission is to crush Machiavellianism, which recognizes force and fraud as legitimate means to attain high political ends.

There is yet no accurate definition of imperialism, but according to Shumpeter, imperialism is the tendency to expand national power even by resorting to force. However, this expansion has no definite aim, for imperialism aims only at the unrestricted expansion of national strength.

On Absolute Monarchy

Shumpeter further states that imperialism is not necessarily the outcome of capitalism or visa versa, but is the outcome of a social structure founded on absolute monarchy. In free competitive economic structure, the people's interest is directed to economic activities. In free trade, which is an integral ideology of capitalism, no government control over economic competition is desired. Therefore, Shumpeter comments that tariff regulations are not the result of free and competitive trade but rather the product of a special political structure based on absolute monarchy. He goes on to say that nationalism and militarism constitute the integral parts of imperialism. In other words, both isms are the products of a social structure under absolute monarchy. Shumpeter concludes his comments by stressing that with the progress of capitalism, the importance of a political structure based on absolute monarchy should wane.

It is not difficult to point out various contradictions in Shumpeter's argument that imperialism was the outcome of absolute monarchy, because if so, it should have prospered before capitalism became the social ideology toward the end of the 19th century. On the contrary, particularly in Britain, liberalism saw its best day in the middle of the 19th century while imperialism began to prevail in the latter half of the same century.

It is commonly recognized that the United States, among other nations with a capitalistic economic structure, is least influenced by imperialism, but the recent tendency of America is turning more and more to imperialism and consequently to militarism. Needless to say, imperialism and militarism are inseparable. In the United States, imperialism was not the outcome of any absolute monarchy, but grew at the heel of capitalism. Therefore, it is to be recognized that American capitalism switched the country from the tracks of liberalism onto those of militarism and imperialism.

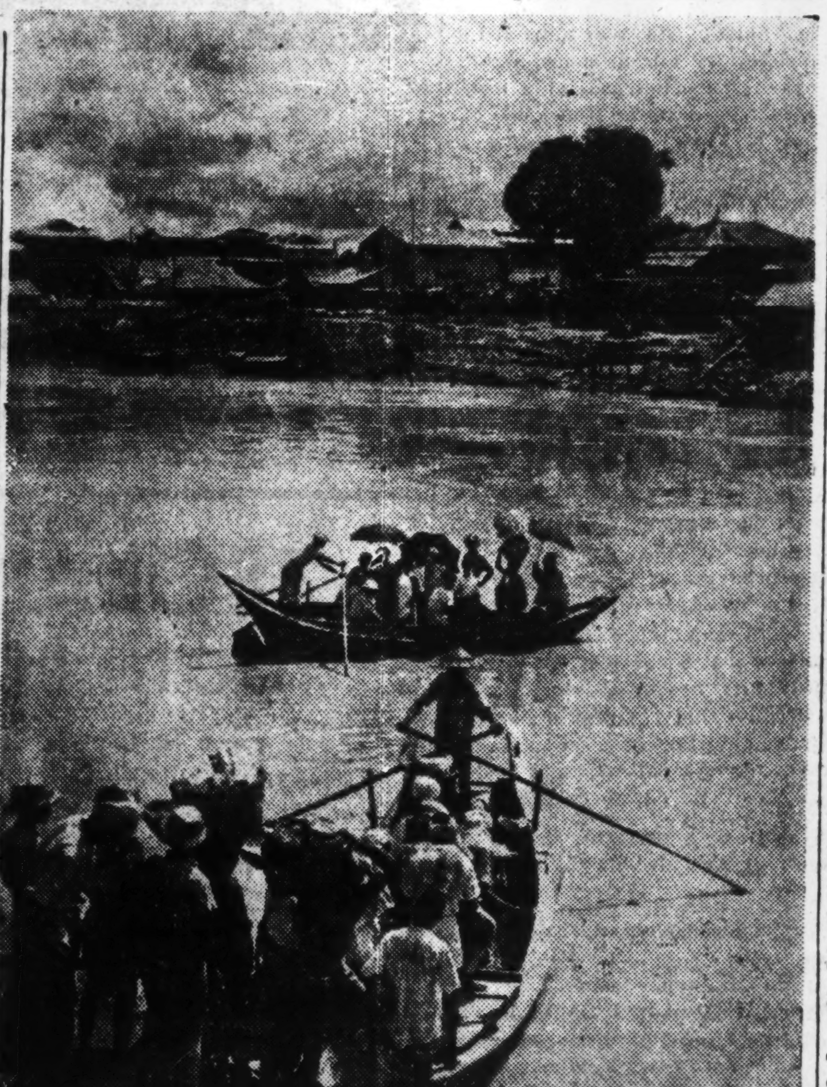
Contradiction Pointed Out

There is also a contradiction in Shumpeter's contention that free trade is a common feature of the capitalistic economic structure. It is doubtful if economic competition will not finally drive people to actual war, for it has constantly been proved that economic competition leads to political and military rivalry. The argument that a competitive economic structure is essentially not militaristic is an inconsistent one, because prominent economic features of today such as centralization of industry, monopolization of commercial enterprises and operation of tariff regulations are not the outcome of economic and political features of the past, but have resulted from the present social system founded on the capitalistic and therefore, militaristic social structure. Unless world economy is placed under complete control, economic hostilities among different nations are inevitable. As long as all the nations in the world are opposed to one another with their own national interests, they will sooner or later be brought to open controversies. In these controversies, each nation will fight to secure a superior place in world economy and a controlling power in international economic relations.

The theory of war for war, suppression for suppression, can hardly exist, because imperialistic nations crave materialistic rewards or advantages. Is it right to consider then that an imperialistic nation only attempts to advance its national economic interests or does it wish to extend its influence over other nations? There is no doubt that a country founded on the capitalistic economic structure will attempt to expand its influence to uncivilized nations and to take control of the latter. In other words, a nation which aims at the centralization of industry and monopolization of commercial enterprises requires wide areas for activities. The attempts by various capitalistic countries to control other nations will naturally cause fierce rivalry. The economic expansion of capitalistic nations will require the respective nations to

(Continued on Page 4)

Where Once Battle Raged . . . IV



"In order to trap and annihilate the strongly entrenched enemy in Pegu, Burma, the Imperial Forces at 7 o'clock in the morning commenced a powerful attack featured by sanguinary street fighting and on the same day completely occupied the city." So runs the report of the war correspondent on March 7, 1942. Pegu, 46 miles northeast of Rangoon, is between the Rangoon-Mandalay railway. The population is about 25,000 but in olden times it boasted of 150,000 people. The region is the scene of many historical battles between the ancient races. As a relic of its former grandeur is the splendid statue of Buddha. War destroys civilization, but the War of Greater East Asia is an exception. To prove it, the people of Pegu with the help of the benevolent Japanese Military Administration are determined to make Pegu an important base in the reconstructed Southern Regions, rivalling its former greatness. The picture above shows busy traders crossing a river.

ARTIST TO DEDICATE PAINTINGS TO HERO

Youthful Genius to Preserve Memory of Late Marquis Maeda in Picture Scroll

The true knightly spirit of the late General Marquis Toshinari Maeda will be immortalized in a picture scroll by Toyoshiro Fukuda, a young painter who was in the service of the Army as a member of the Military Press Corps. Mr. Fukuda, who is now back in Tokyo, is assidously devoting himself to the work of completing his masterpiece, a work which will consist of various pictures of the late General and natural landscape sketches of Borneo as well as scenes from the life of the native inhabitants.

In 1938 when the Changkufeng Incident broke out in Manchoukuo, the late General Marquis Maeda was dispatched to Manchoukuo with a difficult mission of settling the issue. On that occasion he was determined to fulfil his mission even at the cost of his life. Therefore he chose the Hoshun-in Monastery in the compounds of the Daitokuji Temple as a place for his eternal rest. He had chosen the Daitokuji Temple for the reason that it was the family temple of the late Hoshun Maeda, wife of the second lord of the Maeda Clan and daughter of Nobunaga Oda. He ordered his family to have a family tomb constructed during his absence. However, he returned victoriously from the campaign.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia General Marquis Maeda felt he could hardly wait for a chance to serve the State. When he was finally appointed Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the North Borneo Area, he pledged to dedicate his life to the cause of the Empire. Prior to his departure in April, he said to his family and servants, "Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, I have been ready for summons to participate at the front. I feel very much honored to have been appointed Supreme Commander. In the current war, we are fighting against a formidable enemy. You can never tell what kind of dangers I may confront in Borneo though it is now occupied by the Japanese Army. No words are needed to express my determination to serve the country. You must be prepared for the worst. This might be your last time to see me."

When Mr. Fukuda who was dispatched to the Japanese Occupied Areas by the Army to paint pictures of the battlefields visited Pontianak and met the late General who was about to start on an inspecting tour. When General Maeda boarded a ship amid the joy and welcome of the native inhabitants, Mr. Fukuda sketched him. General Maeda who was very fond of pictures was greatly charmed by the sketch. From Pontianak General Maeda and his suite went on to Kuching and Miri and the painter was allowed to accompany the party. On one occasion, Mr. Fukuda ran out of drawing paper. General Maeda then extended his sympathies by saying, "A painter without drawing paper is as bad as a soldier without shells." He ordered his adjutant officer, Major Tadaichi Usui (then, a captain who was also killed while attending General Maeda on his last tour) to buy a large quantity of drawing paper. Mr. Fukuda was greatly impressed by this consideration and warm sympathy.

Various sketches of the General's daily life done by Mr. Fukuda were sent to the family of General Maeda.

Mr. Fukuda who is now back in Tokyo is devoting himself to the completion of picture scroll, consisting of various pictures of the late General, who still lives vividly in the painter's mind, and sketches of the natural landscape of Borneo and scenes from the actual life of the native people. With the completion of this scroll, Mr. Fukuda will dedicate it to the soul of the late General.

In an interview with an Asahi reporter he remarked as follows: "I returned to Tokyo on September 3. Two days after my return, General Marquis Maeda met his gallant death. I was acquainted with him only for a short time, but I was greatly impressed by his noble personality. He had a deep sympathy with men of arts."

JAVA FORGES AHEAD TOWARD NEW ORDER

Native People Play Active Part In Reconstruction Under Japanese Guidance

In keeping with Japan's unwavering policy of establishing a new order in Greater East Asia, the Military Administration in Java is endeavoring to establish Java as one of the strong links in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and to promote the well-being of its people. However, as the War of Greater East Asia is being waged for the honor and happiness of Greater East Asia, the people of the Co-Prosperity Sphere are being guided so as to have them realize that they must shoulder their share of responsibilities for the execution of the War, enduring without complaints the inconveniences of a temporary shortage of various materials.

Native officials and policemen were employed as a rule from the first for carrying on the administrative work, with the Military Administration supervising, and in spite of the unsettled conditions, the results measured up to expectations. In the meantime, Japanese Government officials arrived in large numbers and provincial governors were also appointed.

Provincial Organs Set

Organs for provincial administration may be said to be almost completed, with the central administrative organs also nearing completion. The strengthening and expanding of the police forces are being given keen attention. A number of selected native people are now undergoing training at a Police Training Center. The authorities are considering the establishment of another class in the near future.

Difficulties had been encountered with respect to replenishing of teachers and adjusting of textbooks in the educational field, but surmounting all handicaps, primary schools for native inhabitants were established, and elementary schools for the Chinese. On the other hand, retraining of the teachers was undertaken by having the more competent of the men teachers sent to Batavia to attend lecture courses. The results obtained were much better than expected, and plans are under way for women teachers to receive similar training. Middle, normal and industrial schools were also opened.

Since the native inhabitants keenly desired some facility for the propagation of the Japanese language, a Japanese school was opened in Batavia on August 6 with an onrush of applicants who manifested keen interest in their study of the language. At present, facilities for the study of Japanese are being established in other places besides Batavia, but on the other hand, the Japanese are being encouraged to study the Malay language.

Has Large Population

The population of Java, comprised of a conglomeration of Indonesians, Chinese, Dutch and Arabians, is about 50,000,000 with a population density found in very few places in the world. The enlightenment of the native inhabitants is an urgent duty of the Government and they must be made to realize straightforwardly the true situation existing today. The Chinese, who were inclined to be anti-Japanese under the Dutch regime, have come to understand the situation, vowing to turn over a new leaf and showing active cooperation with the Japanese Army.

A certain part of the Dutch inhabitants, considered to be harmful for the maintenance of order, were placed under custody at the time of the Japanese occupation of Java, while the conduct of the Dutch inhabitants is being watched. Special consideration is being given for facilities to protect the women and children.

The reorganization of finances was among the most difficult of things to accomplish but a sound financial policy was established and adhered to so that the first fiscal year under occupation ended with a balanced budget. Because of the destructive tactics of the Dutch army, production was at a standstill and chaos prevailed in industry, but huge sums have been invested by the Japanese Military Administration for the revival of industry and production and steady recovery is being realized. In the field of currency, guilders and guilder military notes were used. Circulation went smoothly and the circulation of Army notes was especially good.

A policy to keep down prices has been followed and through the cooperation of the native inhabitants prices continue to be on the pre-war level.

World's Treasure House

Java can be called the treasure-house of the world in agriculture and forestry. Especially is it so in sugar, cinchona, tea, coconut and teak. But the present war has been a heavy blow to these industries and unemployment in these fields reached a high figure.

After Japanese occupation, the Military Administration worked for the revival of these industries, placing greatest importance on fields which would supply the needs of Greater East Asia. Going a step further, it adopted measures which would not only maintain and enlarge present facilities and resources, but extended aid to the unemployed, not hesitating to shoulder a heavy financial burden. The Association for the Planning and Management of Cultivation was established for these purposes.

The distribution of rice was at first impeded by faults in the distribution structure and by the closing of rice mills, but emergency measures overcame the difficulties and the present sees perfectly satisfactory distribution being carried out. Rice production for this fiscal year was over expectations and next year the output is expected to be over 100,000 tons.

In an effort to promote the health of the native inhabitants, the Japanese authorities have been sponsoring radio calisthenics and holding various field meets for the people at large.

Not only that, but the Japanese authorities have repleted medical facilities to stamp out diseases long prevalent in Java.

A knowledge of health is notably lacking among the native inhabitants. As a result, they take it for granted that if they are afflicted with malaria, diphtheria or cholera, they are doomed to die.

Epidemics Conquered

But since the Japanese authorities took over the administration of the former Dutch island, all epidemics, except malaria, apparently have ceased to be a problem.

In cases of pest, small pox, malaria, and trachoma, the provincial authorities regularly dispatch traveling doctors to offer medical care. Every three-month-old baby is required to be vaccinated while all school children in the island are undergoing medical examinations by official physicians.

The official Public Health Institute in Batavia has been carrying on research on the bacteria of contagious diseases, vitamins, drinking water, effects of drugs, all for the promotion of public health in this rising island of Java.

Large amounts of capital have been advanced for the reopening of sugar refineries and a greater part of the plants are now in operation. Production of rubber, coffee, tea, coconut and hemp has been increased, and it has been discovered that there are many important mineral resources in addition to petroleum.

Because of planned destruction by the Dutch, transportation was in complete chaos, but a greater part of the facilities has been revived. The destruction of bridges was carried out on a large scale, but 90 per cent of them have already been permanently repaired. Passengers and freight carried by the railroads reach 70 per cent of the pre-war level and express trains run on important lines. Automobiles travel back and forth throughout the island and only a few bridges remain to be permanently rebuilt. Communications have been almost completely revived; public postal and telegraph services and telephone facilities have begun operating, and since July telegrams can be sent to Japan and to other occupied territories.

Emphasis on Coastal Shipping

Special effort is being directed to the revival of coastal shipping. The building and scheduling of large-sized bottoms are being carried out under central direction, but measures dealing with smaller coastal ships are carried out by the Military Administration aiming at an efficient system of freight transportation.

A public electrical company has been established to deal with electricity and gas, and hydro-electric plants are being planned to replace the present engine-driven generators.

The native inhabitants of Java, one of whose staple food is fish, were not accorded adequate facilities for fishing other than a small experimental fishery station established as a mere excuse by the Dutch who were themselves meat-eating people and never inconvenienced by any scarcity of fish. However, since the occupation of Java by the Japanese Forces, there has been a complete change through the efforts of Japanese ichthyological experts resulting in a 50 per cent increase each month in the amount of fish caught.

The damages inflicted by the destructive Dutch have now been repaired and from these waters the entire fish demand of Java is being supplied.

Thus the reconstruction of Java is progressing at a satisfactory pace, but there still remains much to be done in the way of complete reorganization of structure, establishment of administration, and full recovery of industry. The Government and the people must clearly recognize that reconstruction is part of the war and work with full cooperation for its complete realization.

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Violin Recital
by
AYAKO
YAMAMOTO
(The First Prize Winner of Music Concour, 1940)
Piano Accompaniment: RURIKO TOMINAGA
Thursday, Dec. 3, at 7 p.m.
at Hibiya Public Hall
Program
1. Nardini-Nachez: Concerto in A Major
2. Lalo: Symphonie Espagnole
3. Vitali-Charlier: Ciaccona
4. a) Kreisler: La Gitana
b) Weber: Waltz
c) Achron: Hebrew Melody
d) Mozart-Kreisler: Rondo
Admission: ¥3.50 (Reserved), ¥2.10, ¥1.60—Incl. tax.
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE, MUSIC STORES and HIBIYA PUBLIC HALL.

TOHO GROUP STAGES GERMAN PLAY FAUST

Drama Well Done Despite Accompanying Difficulties; Valuable Lessons Due

The first part of "Faust" by Wolfgang von Goethe is being staged by the Toho Dramatic Research Association in its three-day performance which started last Friday at the Imperial Theater, Marunouchi.

It is produced by Toyokichi Hata, president of the Toho Amusement Concerns and translator of the same drama, with music composed by Klaus Pringsheim. The stage is designed by Hideo Ishihama and the music is under the direction of Koichi Wakayama.

The play, as is universally known, deals with Faust, a discontented, despairing and disillusioned scholar. Satan in the person of Mephistopheles with the permission of Heaven, tries to ruin the soul of Faust. Mephistopheles and Faust enter a contract wherein the latter promises to forfeit his soul if the devil can give him one moment of perfect contentment. Satan tries various means of pleasing Faust. This involves Margaret.

Faust seduces the innocent young girl and kills the girl's brother when attacked. The girl becomes insane and drowns her child.

The symbolic stage-settings which are said to have been adapted from those of a German theater are well arranged and impressive. The techniques of stage-design employed in the current performance are worthy of study by local theatrical producers, especially those of the Shingeki (experimental) school.

As regards acting, Keiko Sonoi who plays the part of Margaret is conspicuous. Her performance increases in liveliness in accord with the progress of the play and in the last scene Miss Sonoi performs the role of the insane Margaret with an admirable skill, indicating her mastery over her role.

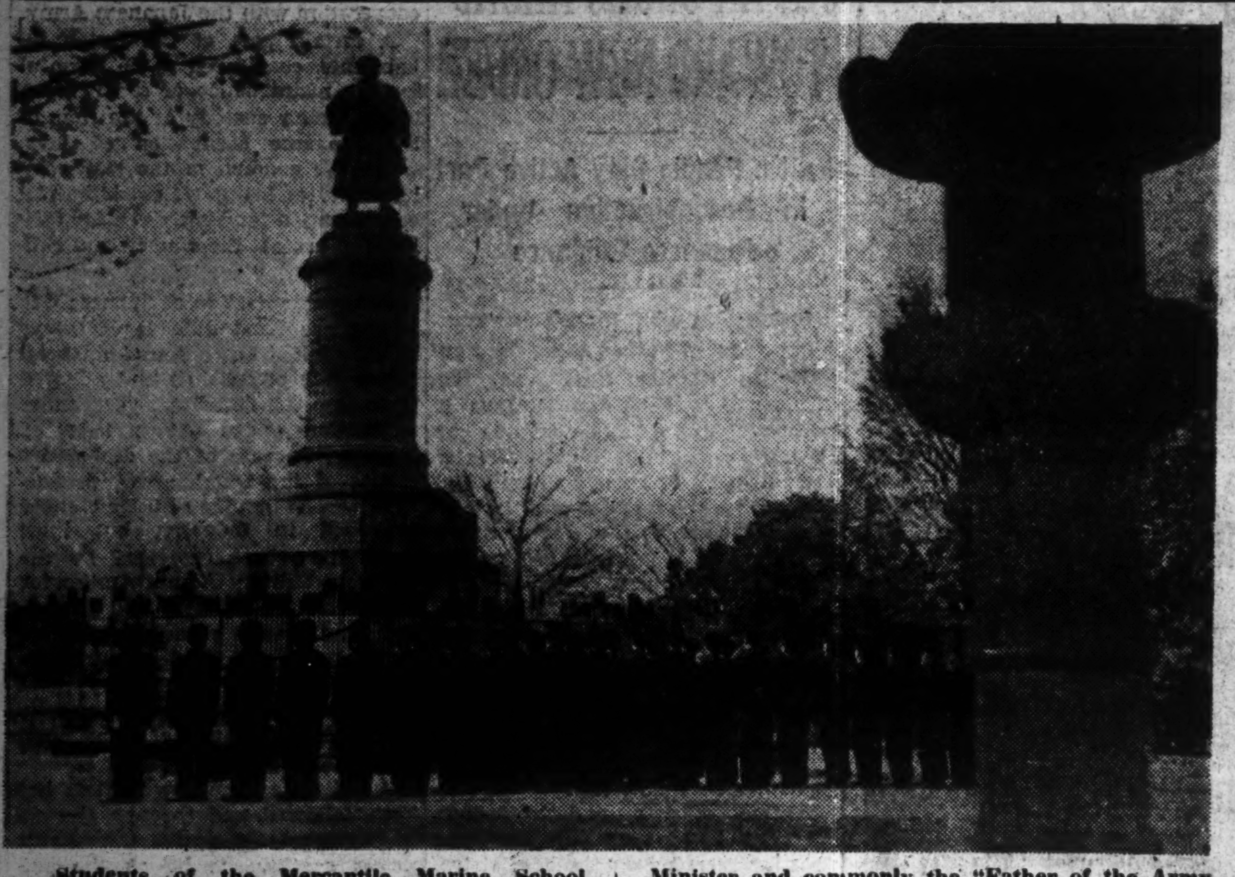
However, other players, who are mostly young, seems to have failed to interpret the spirit embodied by this play to a satisfactory extent.

The current performance, which can be still improved, is sure to give much valuable hint to local modern-school dramatic activities.

Worthy of mention is the ardent will of this troupe which has adopted this orthodox German play, while fully cognizant of the difficulties that accompany such an attempt.

"Japanese players performing Faust are like Germans performing some Kabuki drama" says Mr. Hata. "Therefore, the performances are liable to fall short of representing the spirit and peculiarities of the German play. However, our attempt will not be meaningless, because some valuable experience will be derived from this experimental trial."

Before 'Father of Army System'



Students of the Mercantile Marine School standing in line to salute the statue of Masujiro Omura, master strategist of the Imperial Army that effected the Meiji Restoration, Japan's first War Minister and commonly the "Father of the Army System" at the Yasukuni Shrine compounds on Saturday.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MASU

The Tokyo Katei Ongakukai (The Tokyo Home Recital Club)

There was a joint recital (both instrumental and vocal) at the Sangyo-Kumiai Chuo Kaikan (The Industrial Association Central Hall) on the evening of November 21. This was the fifth recital organized by this club. The object of this club is to introduce hidden, young talents to the music loving public and thereby serving as in incentive for those young people who are studying music.

Those who took part in the recital were Mineko Akase (piano), Hisako Hasegawa (piano), Haruko Tominaga (Soprano) with Sumire Hosino at the piano, and Hisasi Fujita (violin). At the last moment, there was a slight alteration in the program; some would have regretted the change, while others might have preferred the items substituted.

Miss Akase played Chopin (Etude, Op. 25, No. 9) and Liszt (Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 6). Her playing was clean enough (which was due to her proper pedalling), but she should be little more careful over her tempo modifications (which were too uniform) and dynamic-variations (which were not distinct enough); otherwise, she gave a good presentation of the works. Miss Hasegawa came out with a more ambitious item by Chopin (Ballade in A flat) and Liszt's Tarantella. She originally intended to play two Waltzes by Chopin, but she changed her mind at the last moment and played the Ballade instead, which was quite enjoyable in a way, although her intentions did not always go hand in hand with her means at her disposal; she had taken too much freedom with her tempo modification, even for a Chopin work and her playing was not so clear due to her not over-carefulness in the pedalling. Miss Tominaga sang an Aria (Polonaise) from Ambroise Thomas' "Mignon," Schubert's "Serenade" and Tosti's "Dream" instead of Gounod's "Ave Maria," which one would like to have heard.

She has a nice quality of singing voice and a charming way of singing, but at present, her voice production is forced and not at all natural. It will be a great pity, if she does not cultivate such a good material to the best advantage. Her present minor defects, such as, the lack of sustaining power, a slight deviation from the true intonation, the irregular vibrato and so on, can easily be rectified, if she assimilates the correct and natural way of voice-production under an experienced teacher. Miss Hosino at the piano accompanied her very musically.

The event of the evening was a very talented young violinist, Hisasi Fujita, who played three three Caprices (No. 2 in B minor, No. 24 in A minor, and No. 9 in E major) by Paganini and "Chaconne" (from the Unaccomp. Partita in D minor) by Bach unaccompanied. According to the introductory note in the programme, he has been a pupil of Alexandre Moguilewsky, but at present he is studying alone. He evinced several signs of violinistic talent in his playing; his tone production is good and he has a nice quality of tone free from impurities and which can still be improved with a little more broader vibrato (which, at present, is too narrow and too quick) and a more sustaining bowing. His intonation, on the whole, is surprisingly good and his left hand technique quite accurate. In his playing of the Paganini Caprices, he showed a quiet, sincere musicality, which was very gratifying. Unfortunately, with a more serious music,—Bach's "Chaconne," he was not quite certain of the inner meaning of the music he was playing; hence, he played the work with too rigid a style and without due tonal contrast. Perhaps, it is due to his young age and dormant musicality. However, he is one of the few genuine talents in this country and deserves a much more encouragement than the more advertised (but less talented) and active ones.

Another interesting point to note was that this young violinist played on a Nippon violin made by Kimpachi Miyamoto, one of the leading violin-makers in this country. During the performance, one was impressed with the nice quality of tone inhered in the violin; it was clear and mellow (and though, it did not quite have the potency and promtitude together with that liquid quality of tone) and it had a peculiar charm of its own, and it would compare very favorably with many of the modern violins of the world. The test was pretty fair, because before and during the performance, one did not have the slightest notion on what instrument this young violinist was playing. Only after the performance was over, one saw the instrument and was rather surprised to see a new violin made by Miyamoto in 1940!

There is a great deal of presuppositions and prejudices in music, but not so much as in violins and cellos. Not all old violins are fine violins, just as not all new ones are bad ones. It is a great fallacy to believe that any violin would "mellow-up" into a fine old violin with age. There are several fine modern violins and some of them would need a very critical and experienced ear to distinguish them from the old masters, which of-course, is a great credit to modern makers. Those new violins are fine in every respect, in build as well as in the tone produced.

The Nippon Symphony Orchestra With Kazuo Yamada

The fourth of a series of concert (the 17th Season, 1942-1943) this year has taken place last Wednesday and Thursday at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program for the both evening was as follows: Beethoven's Symphony No. 1 in C major, Op. 21; "Prelude and Isolde's Love-Death" from Wagner's Tristan and Isolde; A Symphonic Sketch, "So sang the Youth" by Kazuo Yamada; and A. Honegger's "Horace, the Victorious."—Camille and Curiace—Entry of Horace—Entry of the Crowd preceding the herald—Declaration of and Preparation for a Battle—The Battle—Lamentation and Imprecation of Camille—Murder of Camille. (First performance in this country.)

The program opened with the Beethoven Symphony, which, by the way, was the best performance of the evening: especially, in the "Allegro con brio" and the Finale (Allegro molto e vivace). The strings sounded unusually fine, which was partly due to the orchestra knowing the work well and partly due to the very favorable atmospheric conditions (which were not too cold or too dry). the performance was spirited and even showed a certain amount of musical nonchalance, but in the "Andante cantabile con moto" and the "Minuetto e Trio," it was less good; it did not have enough coloring and tenderness, though the Timpani were good. It was a bit different story with Wagner's concert version of Tristan and Isolde, (where the Finale of the work, "Isolde's Love-Death," is linked to the Prelude). Here, the performance needed a much more dramatic intensity alternated with despairing tenderness to depict such highly tragic character of the music. The music is a confluence of the spiritual immortality and the rapturous sensuousness, and these cannot be portrayed with orchestra unless the strings are perfect in the highest sense of the word.

In the Symphonic Sketch, "So Sang the Youth" by Kazuo Yamada, there was much to be desired in the instrumentation; the blending of the orchestral colors was not very discreet, therefore not very effective. The meaning of the music, also, was not very clear and it lacked coherence as a work. In the Honegger, it presented several problems to the orchestra; though the performance was far from ideal, one was able to discern from in the masterly orchestration and delineation of the legend. Mr. Yamada is more talented as a conductor than as a composer; he displayed precision and temperament in his conducting, though his emotional range was not very wide. The evening was quite enjoyable on the whole.

Music Notes

Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata, Mozart's A major Sonata, Rachmaninov's Second Suite for Two Pianos and Four Preludes from Opus 23, and Moussorgski's "Pictures at an Exhibition" will be played by Professor Leonid Kreutzer in his third piano recital of the season at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m. Monday. Miss Toyoko Tomi will assist in the work for two pianos.

A French Sonata Evening will be given by Takashi Kurata, cello, and Mrs. Setsuko Otaka, piano, from 7 p.m. Thursday, December 3, at the Sangyo Kaikan. They will offer Saint-Saens' Sonata No. 1 in C minor, Faure's Sonata No. 2 in D minor, and Debussy's Sonata in D minor.

Lalo's "Spanish Symphony" will be heard at two violin recitals, one given by Miss Izumi Kondo with the assistance of Miss Etsuko Hayashi, from 6:30 p.m. Tuesday, December 2, at the Nihon Seinenkan, when also Mozart's D major Concerto, Bach's Solo Sonata in G minor, and pieces by Clerambault, Novacek, and Wieniawski will be played; and the other one presented by Miss Ayako Yamamoto, first prize winner in the National Musical Concours, with Miss Ruriko Tominaga at the piano, from 7 p.m. Thursday, December 3, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Miss Yamamoto will also play Nardini's Concerto in A major and selections by Vitali, Kreisler, Weber, Achron, and Mozart.

Sai Shoki, the Chosenese dancer of world fame, will appear in a series of solo dance recitals at the Imperial Theater, extending over a period of two weeks, beginning on Sunday, December 6. Four different programs, featuring her new interpretations of Chosenese, Japanese, Chinese, and other classical and folk dances of the Orient, will be presented. The first program will be shown December 6, 7, 9, 10, and 11; the second on December 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16; the third on December 17, 18, 19, and 20, all beginning at 7 p.m. In her fourth program, to be given on Saturdays, December 12 and 19, from 2 p.m., Sai Shoki will appear with the members of her studio in what is a new attempt of demonstrating the study and reinterpretation of Eastern and Western dances on the stage.

The Japan Musical Culture Association in cooperation with the Tokyo Nichi Nichi newspaper is holding a series of lecture recitals dedicated to the study of Schubert's music, at the Tokyo Nichi Nichi auditorium, Yuraku-Cho. The schedule is as follows: Monday, November 30, Naoe Momma on "Schubert's Artistic Characteristics," and Sadao Tsuchida on "The Trout Quintet;" Wednesday, December 2, Toshihiko Katayama on "Schubert and Poetry," and Kohei Kubota on "Die Schoene Muellerin"; Friday, December 4, Yoshio Nomura on "Romantism in Schubert," and Saburo Sonobe on "Schubert's Pmiano Music"; Monday, December 7, Kiyotake Seki on "Schubert's Death," and Araebisu Nomura on "Die Winterreise." Phonograph disks will be used to illustrate the lectures, which will all begin at 6 p.m.

Two concerts of religious music are among the musical events of the following week. Eisaburo Kioka will present with his chorus his Japanese version of Handel's oratoric "The Messiah," from 3 p.m., Sunday, December 6, at the Gothic Chapel of Tokyo Joshi Daigaku, Nishi-Ogikubo, assisted by seven soloists from the Tokyo Academy of Music.

The Gregorian Music Research Society will hold its third Grand Church Music Concert at the Hibiya Public Hall from 2 p.m., Sunday, December 13. Two new Japanese compositions based on Gregorian chants, by Isotaro Sugata and Urando Watanabe, will be performed, in addition to several Gregorian choirs, Cherubini's Missa, and Mozart's Missa. Participating in the performances are Mrs. Yoshiko Nagasaka, soprano; Mrs. Nobue Tanaka, alto; Seiichi Sonoda, tenor; Keikichi Yatabe, bass; the Murasaki Female Chorus conducted by Tsugio Suzuki, and the Musashino Music School Chorus and the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Naotada Yamamoto.

Under the baton of Joseph Rosenstock, the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra will hold its fifth (242nd) subscription concert as the second event of its Brahms Cycle, from 7 p.m., Wednesday and Thursday, December 9 and 10. Four Parodic Movements, by Shiro Fukai; the first performance in this country of Respighi's Toccata for Piano and Orchestra, with Motonari Iguchi at the solo piano; and Brahms' Second Symphony make up the program.

The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra will hold its 14th subscription concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m. Saturday, December 12, conducted by Professor Manfred Gurlitt. Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto will be the violin soloist, playing Beethoven's Two Romances, and Vivaldi's Concerto in E minor (first performance in Japan). Brahms' Tragic Overture and Sibelius Symphony No. 4 (erroneously announced as a first performance in this country) will also be played.

A "musical masterworks appreciation concert" will be held at the Gunjin Kaikan, from 6:30 p.m., Friday, December 11. Miss Kuniko Ashihara, soprano; Miss Kikue Takita, soprano; Miss Fukiko Tanaka, violin; Miss Yasuko Tani, piano; Miss Kazuko Yamamoto, piano and the Kosei Trio will be heard in a program consisting of Japanese songs, Italian and French opera selections, and works by Beethoven, Mozart, and Chopin.

Urimaru Nobechi will play Schumann's Symphonic Studies and selections by Mendelssohn and Chopin in a recital at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m. Sunday, December 13.

U.S. WAS NOT READY FOR A MAJOR WAR

(Continued from Page 3)

back up their economic enterprises with political and military power. It is now apparent that the real ambition of imperialistic nations is to expand their national power by investing capital in other countries and by acquiring political control over weaker countries. The true motive which spurs any nation to extend its boundary of control is purely economic, and in order to realize aims, military and political forces must be strengthened. Hence, economic enterprises become entangled with imperialistic ambitions.

Apart from the purchase and annexation of the western States to enlarge the Federation consisting of the original 13 States, the American purchase of Alaska and annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines were certainly conducted in accordance with the principles of imperialism. The American economic encroachment on East Asia was also a manifestation of American imperialism. The ambition of the United States was nothing less than to acquire new areas for further investment and to wield political control over primitive countries. It is therefore natural that the American imperialistic ambition and the Japanese principle of morality clashed. The relations between Japan and America went from bad to worse since the Portsmouth Conference. America never ceased to put pressure on Japan, and her ambition became more outspoken with the outbreak of the China Affair. There is no doubt that America contrived to prolong the hostilities between the two nations by supporting the Chungking regime. Taking advantage of the conflict in East Asia, America attempted to realize her century-old ambition. She openly expressed her hostility toward Japan by inducing other nations to strengthen their armaments and by rejecting every peaceful approach of Japan for negotiations, finally enacting the Assets Freezing Regulations. Even when relations between Japan and America reached a deadlock, Japan exerted every effort to find a peaceful way out, but to no avail. In spite of the enormous efforts on the Japanese sides, the Note of November 26 brushed aside every possibility of bringing the Japan-American negotiations to a peaceful conclusion. In this Note, America demanded the complete withdrawal of Japanese troops from China and French Indo-China, full denial of the National Government of China at Nanking, and Japan's secession from the Tripartite Pact. These preposterous demands prove that America was determined to break up the negotiations for the maintenance of peace.

Aggression Won't Stop

If Japan had accepted the outrageous demands of America, Japan would have been so diminished in her power and influence that she would only have been able to watch with a mouth open the continuation of American aggression against the Asiatic nations. Japan, who could not allow America to have her own way, stood up bravely for the sake of East Asia and its freedom by declaring war on Britain and the United States. The War aims at the eradication of all obstacles hindering the construction of a new order in East Asia, thus to secure the existence of Japan. At the same time Japan is determined to fight for the sake of the other Asiatic nations, and for humanity.

For the establishment of lasting international as well as world peace, it goes without saying that the principles of state-individualism should be abandoned and the various nations endeavor for growth under the concept of totalitarian principles.

The United States is a clear-cut symbol of state individualism. She is egoistic. Although the United States may at times seem to accede to other nations, such action is backed by selfish interests and the scheme to utilize other nations to her own advantage. If the United States were to consider the welfare of another nation at any time, it is because that country is a special existence, probably a suppliant of America's sympathies, and should such action on the part of the United States be interpreted as altruistic, there quite evidently has been a mistake in the judgment of values.

Founded 160 years before, the United States is a nation of conglomerate races. She was richly endowed with a comparatively free and independent spirit, but under the influence of individualism and liberalism, the principle of self-centering has come to be extended into the fields of cultural as well as social life.

The history of the growth of the United States, the land of individualism, liberalism and utilitarianism, is a history of unpardonable crimes. It is a history of encroachment on another people's territories under the guise of humanitarism, of exploitation of resources and labor in the name of civilization. Even now the negroes, virtually slaves, are being hard driven and private judgment shamelessly meted out to them. In the 160 years of her national history, the United States has engaged in nine wars, which, with the exception of the War for American Independence, had no bearing whatever on the very existence of the nation. The wars with Mexico and Spain have especially called forth a torrent of criticism as unjust wars.

Now, engaged in a self-wrought war with Japan, the United States, driven into a very difficult position with war results going contrary to her expectations, has thrown aside her mask of hypocrasy and laid bare her true aspects of despotism and treachery. In order to rescue the human race from the tyrannical oppression of the United States, we must mercilessly use the steel hammer at America, shattering from the very bottom her ambition of encroachment on another's territory.

Roosevelt Is Upset

President Wilson at the time of World War I declared that the war was being fought to uphold justice and humanitarianism, to exterminate war for all time and to make the world safe for democracy, but President Roosevelt, the dictator, receiving a vital blow from the War of Greater East Asia, is not discoursing much, recently, on the ethical obligations of democracy, being frantically harrassed with the need of bringing United States under a wartime structure, devising means to raise the stupendous military expenditures and introducing measures to prevent inflation. President Roosevelt, as yet, has not gained complete dictatorial power, but it is said that he has expanded industrial production to such that no other nation can follow in its wake. In a sham democracy, where arguments are many and varied practical realization may not accompany theories, but it would not be surprising if the United States were to complete her wartime structure.

As Premier Tojo has said, Japan has established the foundations of self-sufficiency and self-protection through victories on the sea, the land and the air by breaking through the Anglo-American encirclement ring. However, the real war is to be fought hereafter. This is a War involving the total strength of the nation, a conflict of will against will, and if America's atrocious ambitions are to be absolutely crushed, it behooves us to renew our determination and be fully prepared to consummate the war.

We must defeat America. We are the Army of chastisement. It is our earnest hope that the United States will look back on herself morally, abandon the dream of world domination, tread the path of mutual concessions and become a member of the world's cooperative organization. Nevertheless, to bring matters thus to pass, we must, pulling together, strive for the reconstruction of the Southern Regions, and at the same time cooperate for the expansion of productive capacity and the stabilization of national livelihood. Forever maintaining our position of undefeatedness, we must repulse America militarily, economically and ideologically.

(The End)

France Denounces Darlan and Giraud

(Continued From Page 1)

tion, but now this has been victimized by rebellion and crimes."

The French Ministry of intelligence issued the following communique regarding the disarmament of the French forces on November 27:

"The disarmament of the French Army in the Toulon district, as is declared by Chancellor Adolf Hitler in the letter addressed to Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State, was started on the night of November 27. It has been progressing smoothly."

More Administrators Named

The War Ministry on Saturday announced the appointment of eight civil administrators to be assigned to the Headquarters of the Japanese Military Administration in the Southern Regions. The eight new administrators include Professor Iwao Hino of the Miyazaki Higher Agricultural and Forestry School and Professor Kiyohiko Watanabe of the Hiroshima Higher School.

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ABLE SEAMEN VITAL FOR SHIPPING WORLD

Osaka Shosen Planning Chief Tells Grave British Situation Due to War Losses

Laying stress on the importance of able and experienced seamen in parallel with the progress of our shipbuilding program, Kosaku Makino, chief of the Planning Section of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha dwells in the Sangyo Keizai on the serious situation now confronting Britain in connection with the acute shortage of seaworthy crew that has been brought about by its heavy shipping losses and the large casualties among crew in the current World War.

"It is true that the nation is now fully conscious of the important role played by ships in connection with the current war and that the shipbuilding capacity of our country has been remarkably enhanced, thanks to the nationwide support given to this line of industry, but it appears that the people are comparatively ignorant of the equally important desideratum of replenishing the so-called nerve center of ships—seamen or ships' crew.

Take the example of Britain which has lost a considerable number of ships as well as their crew during the current war.

Seamen Registered

"According to the maritime census taken by British authorities on June 15, 1938, the number of seamen had been registered as follows:

British nationals	
Officers	26,768
Junior crew	80,320
Foreign nationals	
Officials	252
Junior crew	6,791
Laskars (Indian firemen)	6,791
Total	159,313

"In addition to this number, there are crews aboard 100-ton and larger ships subsequent to June 15, 1938, totalling 32,906 in number, including 2,815 foreigners and 5,520 Laskars. All in all, the British register totalled 192,400 seamen in 1938, it being understood, however, that approximately one-third of this total was composed of nationals other than British.

"On the day the maritime census was taken, June 15, 1938, the British authorities took the following record of ships' tonnage and the number of crew according to the classified zones of navigation:

Zone of navigation	Number of ships	Total tonnage	Approximate number of crew
Foreign waters	2,268	13,080,900	140,000
Home waters and coast lines	1,427	1,006,000	18,800

"Thus it is seen that the crew on ships navigating in foreign waters averaged 10.7 per 1,000 tons. In view, however, of the fair difference in the assignment of crew in proportion to the gross tonnage of ships, the average number in a crew is reasonably estimated at 10 per 1,000 tons.

Losses Heavy

"From the very beginning of the World War II up to and including June this year, Britain lost, approximately 15,000,000 tons of ships including those chartered from the United States and Axis vessels seized in connection with the current war. At the same time, there is every reason to suspect that Britain lost a considerable number of the crew together with these shipping losses.

"Before estimating the approximate number of seamen thus lost by Britain, I wish to refer to similar losses she sustained during the World War I. I understand that Britain lost during the last World War, 7,830,000 tons of ships and 15,000 seamen, thereby showing an average loss of nearly 2 seamen per 1,000 tons. With the above quoted figure of 10 seamen employed for each 1,000 tons of shipping applied to losses sustained by Britain during the current World War, British losses in seamen of late years are conservativley estimated at 30,000.

Zone Restricted

"During the last World War, however, the zone of navigation of British vessels was comparatively confined to the coast lines of Britain, whereas the case is different in the current war. As a matter of fact, the epoch-making advance in the efficiency of submarines and the expansion of the battlefields in the current war combine to augment the power to destroy enemy vessels, and there is reason to suspect far larger casualties of British seamen of late years than the conservatively estimated figure of 30,000. It is possible that there have been a great many seamen seriously injured in addition to those who have sunk to Davy Jones' locker with their ships.

"Judging from the acute shortage of labor resources coupled with the absolute need that they be eligible seafarers, Britain is now confronted by a serious situation in connection with its sea traffic."

Scientifically Controlled

Until 1895-98 canners believed almost entirely in the fallacious theory that preservation was due to the exclusion of air from the container. Surveys and intensive studies have since then been made of the bacterial flora associated with food and thermal death points have been accurately determined by the use of thermocouples which measure the rate of heat penetration into various foods in all sizes of containers during the sterilizing treatment. Picture shows hermetically sealed cans being placed in water baths to be heated to the required temperature which varies with the food contained and the container.

ADJUSTMENT MADE IN STEAMER FARES

Shipping Operation Association Unifies Prices for all Steamship Companies

Steamer fares between Japan and Asiatic countries have been adjusted by the Shipping Operation Association for enforcement on and after November 20 as follows, says the Sangyo Keizai.

Line	Class	New rate	Present rate
Japan-China:			
Nagasaki-Shanghai	1st	¥60	¥45
"	3rd	20	18
Kobe-Tientsin	1st	150	80
"	3rd	28	22
Moji-Dairen	1st	85	55
"	1st	85	55
Nagasaki-Dairen	1st	45	28
"	3rd	17	12
Hokkaido-Karafuto:			
Otaru-Esutori	1st	57	48
"	3rd	19	16
Kobe-Keelung	1st	105	65
"	3rd	27	20

At the same time, the six classes of fares on routes between Japan Proper and various regions in the south will be reduced to four.

Up to the present, each steamship company has had its own rate. For instance, the Toa Kaiun has been charging ¥18 for cabin class and ¥7 for third class between Dairen and Tsingtao, whereas the Dairen Steamship Company has been charging ¥36 for the former and ¥8 for the latter, on the same route.

By virtue of the present revision, passengers are saved from miscellaneous inconveniences resulting from defferences in the passage rate.

As compared with the present rate which has been fixed by the Price Pegging Law of September 18, the new rate is higher by 40 per cent for the cabin class and by 20 per cent for the third class.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	110.90	+ 1.60
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	84.90	+ 0.80
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	84.80	+ 0.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

German Prepared to Push Stalingrad Drive

(Continued From Page 6)

that the Battle for Stalingrad will result in a stalemate with the Germans digging in for the winter.

Battle Not Concluded

Although the Battle for Stalingrad may be indecisive, Russian losses in this year's German summer campaign are by no means small. West of Leningrad-Moscow-Rostov line alone, the Soviets have lost 920,000 square kilometers with a population of 20,000,000. This does not include the German gains in the Caucasus. In the same area, Russian economic losses are: 40 per cent of the total electricity output; 60 per cent of the coal production; 36 per cent of iron; and 30 per cent of the grain production.

Other than those in Stalingrad, Russian war factories were untouched, and with these, and by moving her heavy industries further into the interior, the Soviet Union expects to continue with the war. The Caucasian oil could no longer be counted as an asset to the Soviets, but lately the U.S.S.R. is said to have developed another oil producing center in Western Siberia, in the Urals, producing about 4,000,000 tons yearly. The Soviet Union is also assured of an adequate coal supply.

With the vast Russian front north of Stalingrad frozen for the winter, the cynosure of the Russo-German war during the coming three to four months will most likely be centered in the Caucasus.

Bill Clearings

November 28

(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	385,349	141,573
Balance	69,024	22,790

WELDING ROD PRODUCERS TO COME UNDER CONTROL

Commerce-Industry Ministry Seeking Smooth Delivery of Important Machine Part

With a view to ensuring adequate supply of special welding rods required for shipbuilding, airplane and automobile manufacturing industries, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is now working on a plan to unify those now engaged in the production and delivery of these materials, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

Judging from the importance of preparing special welding rods made of alloy metal comprising special steel, copper and light metal, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is inclined to take up the following measures in connection with the supply and delivery of raw material required and deliveries of welding rods newly turned out;

(1) Control agencies concerned shall be in duty bound to lay stress on the quality and volume so as to facilitate deliveries of suitable finished products to key industrial factories from the viewpoint of the productivity expansion program.

(2) Control agencies concerned shall be in duty bound to fix prices and make necessary arrangements for smooth functioning of control over deliveries.

CACAO BEAN PLENTY ASSURED FOR JAPAN

Ceylon Is Asia's Producing Center of Valuable Item—Annual Yields Estimated

Thanks to climatic advantages, the Southern Regions are noted for the production of that favorite flavoring which pleases youngsters as well as their parents—cacao, for it is from this bean that cocoa and chocolate are derived. Hence, an article on this product published in a recent issue of the Oriental Economics will undoubtedly interest importers as well as consumers of this commodity.

The article in substance follows:

"Speaking of the production of cacao, Africa stands first in the volume of output with more than 60 per cent of the world production of this commodity exported by the Gold Coast and other areas on the west coast of the African continent. Next in order of output come South Africa, Central America and Asia as shown in the following list:

Annual World Production of Cacao
(1937-1938—In metric tons)

Africa	446,500
South America	177,000
Central America	69,000
Asia	6,500
Oceania	2,200
Total	701,000

"So far as Asia is concerned, Ceylon is considered the cacao producing center. Apart from this island, the East Indies and the Philippines produce a fair quantity as shown in the following list:

Annual Production of Cacao In Southern Areas
(1937-1938—In metric tons)

Ceylon	3,700
New Hebrides	1,900
East Indies	1,600
West Samoa	1,300
Philippines	900
New Guinea	100

"Of these cacao producing areas, it is the East Indies that deserves our special attention in respect to the quality rather than volume. It is true that local output is limited and falls below 2,000 metric tons a year, thereby occupying an insignificant seat as compared with tea, coffee and other agricultural products abundantly produced in these areas; but it is particularly worthy of notice that special importance is attached to the cacao farming industry in these districts. There is a two-fold reason to account for it.

"First, cacao locally produced commands world fame for its unrivalled flavor and sweetness of taste, and these merits are quite conspicuous when compared with the products from Africa, South and Central America. It is only natural, therefore, that the products of East Indies should claim the position as No. 1 grade cacao.

"Secondly, cacao produced in the East Indies was mostly intended for consumption in North and South America as well as Europe, including Holland which is admittedly the largest cacao consuming country. On the contrary, the consumption of this commodity in Japan, Manchoukuo and China has hitherto been extremely limited.

"The cacao farming industry in the East Indies is practically centered in Java and Sumatra, and is mostly carried on according to the estate system under the management of Europeans except on the eastern shores of Sumatra and in West Java where native farmers are engaged in the cultivation according to their own fashion.

"The following list shows the annual production of cacao in Java during five years beginning in 1935:

Annual Production of Cacao in Java
(In metric tons)

1935	1,729	1938	1,584
1936	1,227	1939	1,738
1937	1,682		

"It is to be remembered that the major portion of cacao produced in the southern areas have been shipped abroad, and that the 1938 record of exports for this commodity from the East Indies shows a total of 1,600 metric tons in volume and 528,000 guilders in value as shown in the following list:

Annual Exports of Cacao from East Indies

	Volume (Met. tons)	Value (Guilder)
1934	2,093	470,000
1935	1,576	512,000
1936	1,657	546,000
1937	1,340	656,000
1938	1,600	528,000

"It is invariably Holland that has hitherto bought the major part of the cacao from the East Indies. To be more explicit, it took as much as 1,226 metric tons out of a total of 1,600 metric tons shipped from the East Indies during 1938.

"From now on, it is felt that cacao produced in the southern areas will find its market in Japan, Manchoukuo and China. Formerly, Japan imported cacao beans from the southern areas for production of cacao butter and of raw materials substantially required for the making of chocolate.

"The residue taken from the remnants of cacao beans is popularly used for cocoa. Thus observed, the Japanese people are now assured of enough supply of cacao and its by-products to please the sweet tooth of their youngsters as well as themselves.

HISTORY OF THE DUTCH SQUEEZE

Extent of East India Company's Exploitation of East Indies Seen in 75 % Interest Borne By Its Debentures!

At first Holland was content with the monopoly which it set up on the East Indies trade, on the strength of treaties concluded with the chieftains of the respective territories on the islands because it brought enormous profits to the country in a commercial way. However, the prices paid by Holland to the native inhabitants were so small that they in due course learned to resort to smuggling instead of delivering their commodities to the Dutch traders at prices lower than market prices. Thereupon the Dutch, unable to obtain satisfaction from transactions with individuals, began to negotiate with the Government.

In this way, the Dutch whose sole object was the acquisition of commercial gain swerved from their original course and finally found themselves engrossed in politics. The East India Company was not, as a general rule, to interfere with the life of the native inhabitants. However, for realizing greater profits it was necessary for the Dutch to exercise careful supervision over the cultivation of crops for export.

These circumstances caused a change in the position of the Dutch—from the position of merchants whose business it was to carry on barter to that of rulers with authority to prey on the classes governed by them.

Decrees Most Despotic

In order to ensure their own profits they did not hesitate to adopt whatever arbitrary measures they deemed fit. The purchase prices were determined at the unilateral will of the East India Company, and the amounts of production were changed at the company's pleasure. The native inhabitants of Amboina and the neighboring groups of islands had been ordered to restrict the cultivation of bayberry-trees. In 1656, however, they were ordered to plant 120,000 of these trees, but in 1667 any further plantation was prohibited, and in 1692 all the trees in question were uprooted. In this way production was controlled only to meet the requirements of the Dutch in utter disregard of the welfare of the native inhabitants.

The same remarks can apply to the coffee plantations. In 1713, 2,000 pounds of Javanese coffee were shipped to the home land. The transaction fetched a fair margin of profits in favor of the native inhabitants. Encouraged by the attractive price offered by the company, a large number of native inhabitants took to coffee cultivation with the result that there arose signs that the supply would exceed the demand. The company thereupon cut down the purchase price at a bound to one-quarter of that originally offered.

At the new price coffee growing would not pay, so that the native inhabitants began to fell the stalks. The Dutch were panic-stricken over this, because it would deprive them of an important source of revenue. They issued an order prohibiting the cutting down of coffee plants and dealt severely with the offenders, but the felling still went on with the inevitable result that the output of coffee showed decided decreases year after year, until the Dutch were obliged three years later to order compulsory plantation of coffee with a view to maintaining production. In spite of this fact, however, when pepper showed considerable advance in price five years later, the native inhabitants were ordered to grow pepper-plants instead of coffee trees, which were rooted out without compunction. The Dutch added insult to injury when they claimed: "It was we who introduced coffee to Java. Therefore, all coffee plants grown in Java are the property of Holland." A very sound logic indeed:

The continuous acts of exploitation perpetrated by the East India Company over the period of two hundred years since its establishment yielded huge profits to the Dutch. When the company was at the zenith of its prosperity a 75 per cent dividend was allotted, and even when the company's business was rather slow, the rate of dividends was not below 12 per cent. When we recollect that the company's debentures at that time generally carried an interest of 79 per cent it requires no great stretch of imagination to see how Java, definitely a territory of the Orientals, was instrumental in furnishing the Dutch with uncredibly enormous profits.

By virtue of commercial treaties concluded with various monarchies in the East Indies, the company was entitled to receive annually certain quantities of staple products of the respective countries either at considerably reduced prices or entirely free of charge. Thus the commodities which the company obtained turned into tributary goods in nature rather than merchandise. And yet, even the small sums of money which the company was considered to have paid, mostly found their way into the pockets of the company's employees and only an insignificant portion of them was handed over to the native inhabitants, who were finally reduced to the position of slaves to toil and moil all the year round solely for the interests of the company and its officials.

Fortunes Decline

The company endeavored to maintain its monopoly by paying enormous sums into the treasury of the homeland for renewal of its charter from time to time, but the foundation of the company, in spite of its powerful monopoly, began to shake and crumble. The indifferent management of the company's business, the irregular and dishonest acts on the part of its employees and the difficulty in maintaining the trade monopoly gradually weakened the financial power of the company. The fundamental policy of Holland, which simply aimed at commercial extortion, was to obtain commodities produced in the East Indies at cheap prices and to sell to the native inhabitants European goods, particularly Dutch products, at high prices. However, the company's method of securing commodities was so arbitrary and selfish that it gave rise to the practice of smuggling among the native inhabitants who were unwilling to give the fruits of their hard labor to the avaricious Dutch for almost nothing. Products found their way into the black market in search of better buyers. Britain and the Arabs, clever enough to make the most of this trend of affairs, took it upon themselves to carry on smuggling on behalf of the native inhabitants. Thus the trade monopoly of the company began to fail.

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MONTH-END MARKET NARROW AND QUIET

Long-Terms, Short-Terms Show Rallies of ¥1.20 To ¥1.60

Prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange were irregular yesterday due to the half day session of the market and the lack of enthusiasm on the part of traders as is occasionally the case at the month-end.

The long-term section was comparatively quiet, while Toa Tobacco stepped up ¥1.30, and Mitsubishi Electric Machinery continued to rally ¥1.20. On the other hand, Japan Sand Iron lost ¥3.40 and Komatsu Iron works, new ¥1.20.

The short-term section was featured by the resistant tone of prime issues. For instance, the Tokyo Exchange, new, rallied by ¥1.60, N.Y.K. ¥1.10 and Japan Oil ¥0.80.

The spot market was likewise irregular. Japan Optical Industrial recovered ¥1.00, while Japan Aerifiers and other sundry offerings sustained fractional losses.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	— Delivery —		
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
First Section			
Kanebo Spinning (50)	....	139.1	140.0
Japan-China Spin. (50)	....	....	83.0
Teikoku Rayon (50)		....	76.1
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	....	75.2	....
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	....	74.0	74.0
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	....	97.0	96.1
Showa Elec. Ind (50)	....	77.2	77.7
Japan Nitrogen (50)		73.5	74.8
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	....	....	98.6
O. S. K. (50)	....	92.5	91.9
Toyo Steamship (50)	....	....	....
Nissan Steamship (50)	....	66.1	66.4
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	....	94.0	91.5
Ishihara Ind. (50)	....	63.8	65.0
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec. Ind (50)	....	100.4	101.3
M'bishi Elec. Mach (50)	....	132.9	130.2
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	....	68.5	69.0
Japan Beer (50)	....	110.5	107.3
Tropical Ind (42½)	....	....	....
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	....	....	48.7
Asahi Glass (50)	....	117.0	116.5
Toa Tobacco (50)	....	106.4	104.5
Manchou Tobacco (50)	....	96.0	95.0

Short-term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	109.1	111.4	108.6	110.9
N. Y. K. old	98.0	100.5	97.9	99.3
Do. new	84.0	5.5	3.5	84.9
Kanebo Spinning	136.8	7.6	6.7	137.4
Do. new	84.6	5.0	3.8	84.8
Teikoku Rayon, n.	76.6	7.1	6.5	77.1
Osaka Stock. new	65.3	6.3	4.1	65.7
Japan Steel Tube	70.6	1.0	0.6	70.7
Japan Oil	76.7	7.9	6.7	77.9
S. M. R.	73.0	3.1	3.0	73.0
Mitsubishi Heavy	91.3	1.9	1.3	91.9
Hokkaido Coal	74.5	4.9	4.5	74.9
Toyo Rayon, new	82.0	2.7	2.0	82.7
Hitachi Iron Works	85.7	5.8	5.6	85.6
Kokura Iron Works	54.3	4.5	4.1	54.1
Japan Beer, new	54.1	4.4	4.1	54.4
Japan Sugar, new	71.2	1.2	1.0	71.0
Ensuiko Sugar	62.8	2.8	2.7	62.7
Japan Mining	60.2	0.4	0.2	60.4
Manchou Ind	58.3	8.3	8.1	58.1

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1942

The Anglo-American Fallacy

Succinctly expressing most indisputably the views and ideology of the war leaders of the United States and England, the New York Herald Tribune recently opined that to get food and other supplies into North Africa would be "the best possible war propaganda" to serve as an object lesson for the "plundered, emaciated Europe."

Perhaps for any one who is familiar with the psychology of these Anglo-American opportunists, the foregoing assertion and reasoning may not even arouse one's curiosity. It is too obvious to mention the fact that in the eyes of these economic royalists and slave-masters, all other human beings, except themselves, are incapable of recognizing and appreciating the fundamental and real values of true human relationships. Apparently they are convinced that the peoples of the world, except their own kind, are not qualified for the pursuit of the finer things of life.

Be that as it may, one of the most amusing attributes of these self-styled leaders is their peerless ability to disguise their true intentions and motives. They are particularly gifted in the art of propaganda whereby to extend their insatiable greed and sinister influence at the expense, not only of their compatriots, but also of the peoples of other countries as well. This ugly fact has provided one of the cardinal themes of church sermons pointing out man's inhumanity to man and stressing the imperative necessity of immediate repentance on the part of those habitual violators of the law of love if the world is to be made a better place to live in. It was not long ago that the late William Jennings Bryan, a celebrated American statesman, vigorously denounced American demagogues and profit-seekers, declaring: "You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

Today the whole world is once again being subjected to a war of the most unprecedented magnitude. Untold millions of innocent men, women, and children are forced to bear brunt of this frightfully devastating war. In the midst of this terrific world upheaval of their own creation, what are these pseudo-lovers of mankind and self-styled guardians of liberty, justice and equality doing?

It is a self-evident fact that the responsibility for the present global upheaval rests primarily upon the shoulders of these Anglo-American war-mongers. Evidences supporting this fact are too many to enumerate. Mankind would not be deprived of its freedoms—not only the "four freedoms" but many more of them—if it were not for the imperialistic designs and cold-blooded ambitions of these militant demagogues to keep on crucifying mankind upon a cross of gold.

Nevertheless, instead of confessing and repenting their own responsibility for submitting the peoples of the world to hunger, starvation, sickness, death and misery which are part and parcel of this most diabolical war, these pseudo-philanthropists are mobilizing every facility at their command and are availing themselves of every opportunity in order to delude the people that they are fighting the forces of evil incompatible with common prosperity and the mutual pursuit of happiness. The Atlantic Charter which contains the so-called "four freedoms" so often referred to, namely, freedom of speech and of religion, and freedom from want and from fear, is a logical product of the typical mentality of these pseudo-philanthropists of America and England.

The cardinal contention put forth by the Anglo-American war leaders in justification of their war guilt is that the present global war is being fought between the lovers of freedom and those of despotism, between democracy and dictatorship, between the forces of justice and those of injustice, and that they are the sole defenders of freedom, democracy, justice, and civilization against the forces of barbarism. In striking contrast with these hollow claims and hypocritical assertions of the pseudo-benefactors of mankind, this is what a thoughtful American poet has to say:

There's never been equality for me,
Nor freedom in this "homeland of the free."

* * *

Say, who are you that mumbles in the dark?
And who are you that draws your veil across the stars?

* * *

I am the poor white, fooled and pushed apart;
I am the Negro bearing slavery's scars;
I am the red man driven from the land;
I am the immigrant clutching the hope I seek—
And finding only the same old stupid plan
Of dog eat dog, of might crush the weak.

* * *

The free?
Who said the free? Not me?
Surely not me? The millions on relief today?
The millions shot down when we strike?
The millions who have nothing for our pay?
For all the dreams we've dreamed
And all the songs we've sung
And all the flags we've hung,
The millions who have nothing for our pay—
Except the dream that's almost dead today.

Nothing could be more true than the foregoing realistic presentation of America and American social, political and economic life today. The principles of American independence are sentimental anachronisms as far as these opportunistic leaders of the present-day America are concerned. Although they are fond of referring to the ideas and ideals cherished by their forefathers, they do not have the slightest sincerity or intention of translating such principles and ideals into concrete, practical action in their dealings with others. On the contrary they are utilizing such principles and ideals merely to camouflage their ulterior motives and intentions. Nothing can be more despicable than the subtle intrigue of these pseudo-defenders of justice and righteousness.

It is needless to say that bread and excuses are no substitute for justice, for they are apt to lower both the giver and the receiver. These pseudo-moralists must be aware that "the first move in the direction of justice is to remove, by example," as a noted American writer declares, "the false scheme of values that has so long prevailed in Western society." But they have not the necessary courage and sincere desire to create and to preserve democratic values and personal liberties. So they resort to mere lip service which does not cost them a penny, or at best provide those victims of their imperial ambitions with some food and other supplies for propaganda purpose only.

Who can deny that these Anglo-American pseudo-lovers of peace, justice, freedom and equality are not typical victims of a "Sunday morality, in which decency and brotherhood and justice are flouted for six days and then piously reinstated on the seventh"? Under the circumstances it is not at all strange to note that their deeds never by any accident have coincided with their professions. As long as this Anglo-American fallacy is allowed to assert itself in international intercourse, a healthy world and sound and harmonious human relationships are inconceivable. The present war, it is to be hoped, will provide a unique opportunity to crush once and for all such a fallacy in order to bring about true happiness to all mankind.

Return to Ideals Is Our Mission

The strange tenacity of the race, that very tenacity which preserves the Chinese and Indian ideals in all their purity amongst us, even where they were long since cast away by the hands that created them, that tenacity which delights in the delicacy of Fujiwara culture, and revels at the same time in the martial ardor of Kamakura, which tolerates the gorgeous pageantry of Toyotomi, even while it loves the austere purity of the Ashikagas, holds Japan today intact, in spite of this sudden incomprehensible influx of Western ideas. To remain true to herself, notwithstanding the new color which the life of a modern nation forces her to assume, is, naturally, the fundamental imperative of that Adwaita idea to which she was trained by her ancestors. To the instinctive eclecticism of Eastern culture she owes the maturity of judgment which made her select from various sources those elements of contemporary European civilization that she required. The Chinese War, which revealed our supremacy in the Eastern waters, and which has yet drawn us closer than ever in mutual friendship, was a natural outgrowth of the new national vigor, which has been working to express itself for a century and a half. It had also been foreseen in all its bearings by the remarkable insight of the older statesmen of the period, and arouses us now to the grand problems and responsibilities which await us as the new Asiatic Power. Not only to return to our own past ideals, but also to feel and revivify the dormant life of the old Asiatic unity, becomes our mission. (Excerpt from Kakuzo Okakura's "The Ideals of the East.")

NATURE OF WORLD ECONOMY AFTER END OF WAR STUDIED

Construction of Co-Prosperity Sphere Expected to Usher in New Economic Developments

(From the Toyo Keizai)

Part I

Predictions of the post-war economic conditions are perhaps premature at present. However, in view of the magnitude of the possible changes which will occur after the current war is over, a study of the economic conditions of the world during and after the first World War may not be irrelevant.

When there is a likelihood of a war coming to an end or when it has actually ended, a reaction, though temporary, usually follows in the economic world. In the last World War, for example, a minor reaction was produced in December, 1916, as a result of the news of the Kaiser having made peace overtures. In consequence, there was a temporary slump in the stock market. A glance at the index number of the Tokyo stock quotations compiled by The Oriental Economist will show this clearly. Taking the year 1913 as representing 100, we find that the average price of the shares of the Stock Exchanges at the end of November, 1916, stood as high as 308, more than a three-fold gain over the base year. At the end of December it dropped to 230. This slump meant a veritable panic. The Stock Exchange suspended business from December 13 till December 21. Nor was this state confined to Japan. New York, too experienced drastic falls, though to a lesser extent.

It will be recalled that the First World War came to an end in November, 1918. As a matter of fact, after August of that year an armistice had frequently been spoken of as a possibility by no means remote. On September 30, Bulgaria declared a separate armistice. On October 4, Germany proposed peace to the allies. Then economic circles were subjected to disturbances of which all had stood in fear.

Index Drops

As for their effects on this country, the general situation may first be guaged with regard to the stock market. By the index number of stock quotations, based on the year above mentioned, the prices of the shares of the stock exchanges after the 1916 reactionary change had gone down so steadily that in July, 1918, their index number stood at 158. This low position was affected but little by the rumor of an armistice in 1918. In September when Bulgaria made a separate truce the index was 153, and it even turned upward to 156 in the following month. In November it soared to 194. The cessation of hostilities forced up the price, contrary to general expectation. It was because this development had been anticipated to a fair degree in financial circles since August when armistice talks began to be more or less persistent. This attitude was nowhere more manifest than in the Stock Exchange shares. The armistice had been so well anticipated prior to October that even optimism prevailed regarding post war economy. However, this boom was short-lived. In December, 1918, the index number dropped again to 180 and in January, 1919, further down to 166.

The index number for the prices of shipping shares in July, 1918, was 337, taking the year 1917 as 100, but it went down to 268 in October indicating that a considerable slump had been registered before the armistice. Then in November it likewise regained its position to 281, only to fall again to 261 in December. In January of the following year it further dropped to 213, and to 210 in February and to 205 in March, a drop of approximately 40 per cent from July in 1918. These were typical examples of fluctuations in the prices of the most active shares in time of war.

The index number of spinning shares which was rather inactive for July, 1918, stood at 271 (1913—100). It fell off to 241 by October, but like other shares it revived in November, rising to 252. In December it dropped again to 235 and to 217 in January of the following year. To this point spinnings had moved parallel, though fluctuating to a less extent, with shippings whose movement has already been described. However, whereas shipping stocks continued its downward trend till March, 1919, spinnings showed a rise to 234 in February, 1919, and went up to 240 in March, and this trend was later accelerated to a boom.

The average index number of stock exchange quotations of all shares including those of the bank and insurance stocks was 188 in July, 1918, with the year 1913 taken as 100. This went down to 180 in October, but in November it went back to 187. Then it fell again to 179 in December and further down to 165 in January of the following year. From the above review it will have been seen that when the last World War came to an end, the stock prices had already touched low levels, having fully anticipated its effect. The month in which the war actually terminated even saw reactionary rises reflecting the tone of optimism projected into the market. But this reaction endured only a short time. The downward turn that soon followed generally continued into January or March, 1919, shippings following their unbroken downward trend for four months and others moving likewise for at least two months.

Commodity Market

Let us next consider the merchandise market. There is of course a noted trend parallel with the stock market, but some differentiating features cannot be overlooked. The Tokyo wholesale commodity price index compiled by the Oriental Economist shows that the figure for July, 1918, stood at 218, taking January, 1913, as 100. Unlike the index number of stock quotations, it kept rising through August to October, registering 227, 230 and 234 respectively for the three months under consideration. Commodity prices suffered no loss prior to the armistice. But it dropped to 227 in November when the truce was signed. From that time onward, the commodity price index kept on falling. By the end of March, 1918 it had gone down to 202.

However, the price index of such commodities as enjoyed a boom during the war was somewhat similar to that of stock quotations Take for example the average price index of metals. In July, 1919 it was 283 (January, 1913—100) and dropped to 260 in October. But this did not revive with the armistice; on the contrary it slumped to 236 in November. This trend stood in clear contrast with the movement of stock quotations. It further followed a downward course and in March it went down to 168.

Enough has been said to show how stock and commodity prices stood in Japan before and after the armistice of the last Great War. Had the stock and merchandise markets slumped longer, the post-war economic conditions would have been far worse than they were. It may be recalled that the economic conditions after the war had since its beginning been the subject of general conjecture. The weight of opinion, on the whole, was that post-war economy would find itself in a bad way. Likewise, commodities suffered bad slumps upon and after the cessation of hostilities. At this stage the general conjecture proved wrong. True, a reaction set in immediately following the armistice, but the slump was, as already pointed out, short-lived, the stock market, as a whole, tended to go down until January, 1919, and commoditities till March. The reaction to the armistice was a matter of only a few months. Then an economic revival came. The boom that followed surpassed even the peak conditions of war years.

The boom thus experienced may be expressed in terms of figures. As already stated, the price index of shares averaged 165 in January, 1919. In February it went up to 170. This upward movement went on until the average for February, 1920 stood at 254, an unbroken trend maintained through 13 months registering a 60 per cent gain. This was an increase of nearly 20 per cent over 214 in November, 1916 the highest mark attained during the war.

As regards the index number of commodity prices, it averaged 202 in March, 1919, the lowest in the months immediately after the armistice. In April, however, it rose to 205. This trend continued at a more rapid pace until the average for March of the following year reached 316. The upward trend was maintained through 12 months. In this direction, too, there was a gain of 35 per cent over 234 in October, 1918, the peak in the war years.

Slump Takes Place

Thus, in the case of the last Great War there was a slump immediately after the armistice, but the slump was of very short duration. This was followed by a period of high boom continuing about one year. After that came the terrific reaction of 1920. All the other countries, aside from the vanquished, experienced similar ups and downs in the economic field.

The above is a general account of the boom period that lasted about one year from the opening of 1919. Upon closer examination, several notable points may be segregated. One of them is that wartime industries which enjoyed great activity during the war failed to attain in the one year of boom that followed the armistice such high levels of prosperity as it did in the war years. For example, the index number of shipping shares, which slumped to 205 in March, 1919, went up to 244 in January, 1920. But during the war—more precisely in July, 1917—it was 398, and even in October, a month before the armistice, when the trend of the stock market already was downward, it was as high as 268. This means that the shipping shares revived in the post war boom period, but never to any extent such as seen during the war. The same may be said of the prices of the so-called wartime commodities. The price index of metals, for instance, touched the post-war bottom figure of 168 in March, 1919, but from that time on it continually climbed upward until it reached 239 in March of the following year, but even at that it failed to regain the position of 283 for July, 1918, in fact, not even 260 for October the same year immediately preceding the armistice.

In contrast with these, peace-time industries attained higher boom levels after the armistice than during the war. The index number of spinning shares, for example, after a slump to 217 in January 1919, turned upward in the following month. This trend continued until in February 1920, immediately before the great reaction, it stood at the peak level of 419 as against 280 in October, 1916, which was the wartime peak. This means that, during the boom period following the war, spinning shares increased by about 50 per cent as compared with the highest wartime figure. In regard to the price index of peacetime commodities, it also shows that the figures for the post-war boom period surpassed the wartime averages. The price index of textiles and their raw materials, for instance rose to 261 in October, 1918, the highest war-time figure, from the July figure of 235. Although it temporarily dropped to 252 in January, 1919, it soon began to go up again, reaching 449 in March, 1920, showing an increase of more than 70 per cent over the October figure of 1918.

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He Wins Beyond Doubt

A farmer had 20 employees on his farm, and as none of them was as energetic as the farmer thought he should be, he hit upon a plan which he believed would cure them of their lazy habits.

"Men," he said one morning, "I have a nice, easy job for the laziest man on the farm. Will the laziest man step forward?"

Instantly 19 of the men stepped forward.

"Why don't you step to the front with the rest," inquired the farmer of the remaining one.

"Too much trouble," came the reply.

The Philosophical Attitude

"How's times?" inquired the tourist.

"Oh, pretty tolerable," responded the old native who was sitting on a stump. "I had some trees to cut down, but a cyclone came along and saved me the trouble."

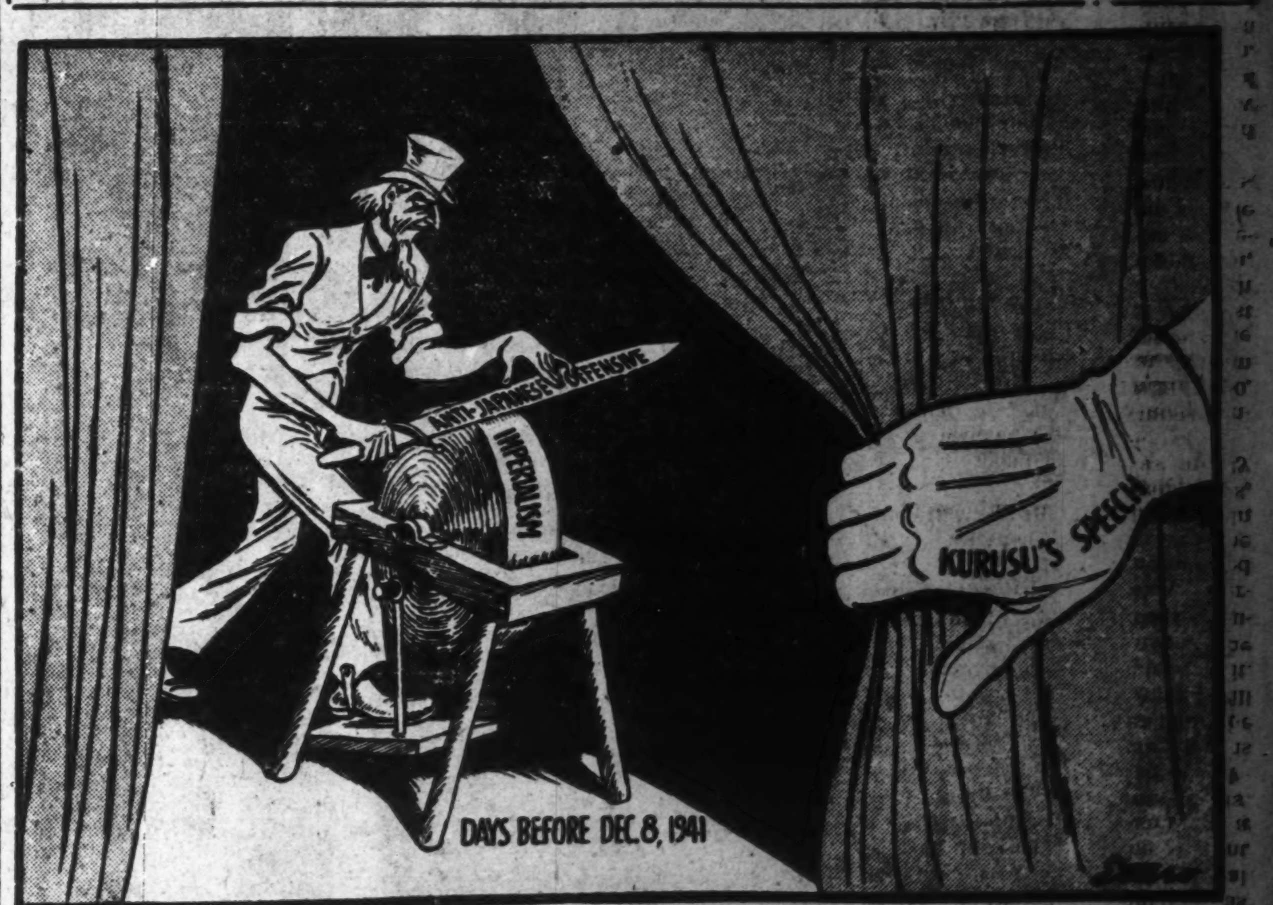
"Fine."

"Yes, and then lightning set fire to the brush pile and saved me the trouble of burning it."

"Remarkable, but what are you going to do now?"

"Oh, nothing much. Just waiting for an earthquake to come along and shake the pertaters out of the ground."

Now the World Knows the Truth



GERMANS PREPARED TO PUSH STALINGRAD CAMPAIGN TO END

Stalin Determined That This Citadel Shall Not Fall For in 1917 He Defended It Against White Army

By SHIKI TAKEO
(From the Sozo)

The Battle for Stalingrad has now entered the fifth month, and although the seriousness of the Russian position had been mentioned by both the Axis and Allied sources, the Red army is still resisting all German onslaughts. Even today, with winter just around the corner, Marshal von Bock is repeatedly hurling men and machines against the vital city in a desperate effort to deal a knock out blow. It may be the writer's hasty conclusion, but it appears as though the battle for Stalingrad may be the climax of the gigantic struggle between German and Russian armies.

When Marshal von Bock launched his campaign against Stalingrad, it can be safely assumed that he nor the German High Command underestimated the enemy and expected an easy victory. The thoroughness and meticulosity of the German intelligence service are too well known. With the winter weather rapidly setting in on the vast Russian front, bad weather may hereafter hamper the German operations at Stalingrad. However, Germany will unflinchingly push her Stalingrad campaign. Chancellor Hitler voiced this opinion recently when he assured his people that Germany will continue to fight until her enemy is utterly subdued, even if it means another winter on the Russian front.

Plan Always Doesn't Work

It is very difficult to carry out military operations according to plans, for on the field of actual combat, many elements come into play, and many a time, it is necessary to alter the pre-arranged strategy.

Even in the present German-Soviet war, there are many instances of unexpected happenings. Strategic cities, which were expected to hold out, fell within a relatively short period, and others whose early fall was forecast held beyond expectation. The fall of Rostov in this year's summer campaign is considered as unexpectedly early.

Rostov was a strategic city. To the Soviet Union, this was an important defense line guarding the Caucasus as well as Stalingrad from the enemy impingement. In a period less than three months since the beginning of the summer campaign in early May, this defense line was completely shattered, and on July 24th, Rostov crumbled before the German army.

Following Timoshenko's rout at Rostov, the Russian forces which were stubbornly resisting the Germans in Crimea were compelled to retire from Kerch and Sebastopol. Meanwhile, the Germans lost no time and struck southward into the rich Caucasus, while other units moved eastward, against Stalingrad. At Stalingrad, the Germans are now in control of a large part of the vital areas around the Volga city, but nevertheless, the Russians are still fighting at Stalingrad.

Before the Revolution of 1920, Stalingrad was called Tsaritsin, but later changed to Stalingrad, after the name of Josef Stalin, close associate of Lenin, and hero of the Red army defense of Tsaritsin, who successfully held out against all White army attacks for over two years, and finally repulsed the enemy from the Donetz Basin.

Events in 1918-1920

A little study of the anti-communistic revolution will clarify the reasons why the Red army is today attaching such great importance to Stalingrad. During the period of militant communism which extended from 1918 to 1920, anti-Soviet camps were established all over the vast Russian territory, and the White Armies tried to crush the Bolshevik Regime which was as yet in an infant stage. Added to this complication was the Allied Intervention.

The British had landed troops at Murmansk, and immediately established a Provincial Government of the North. Admiral Kolchak was greatly aided by the Allies to form a White Government in Siberia. Britain and France dispatched a combined fleet to the Black Sea, and occupied Turkestan. And in the Soviet Ukraine, the Polish army occupied Kiev.

The Soviets launched a militant communist movement. Grains were requisitioned and distributed equally to the people in the cities. The Soviet Government thus won the support of the people, by assuring income to the farmers, and foodstuff among the working people in the cities.

Volunteers were called among these people, and they eventually formed the bulk of the Red Army. At first the Red Army totaled no more than 300,000, but by 1920, the number swelled to 5,000,000. These men were dispatched to the threatened areas, to Petrograd, where Yudenitch's White Army had seriously threatened the city, and to the Tsaritsin.

Among the battles fought in the Revolution, the bloodiest, and the most bitterly contested, was the siege of Tsaritsin. It is said that the scope and intensity of the battle was comparable to the Battle of Verdun in the First World War.

Stalin Led the Army

Premier Stalin himself led the Red Army in the defense of this city. He was assisted by three generals, Vorcshilov, Budonny, and Timoschenko. All of these men now hold important key posts in the Red Army in the struggle against Germany today.

After successfully holding the besieging White Army until the spring of 1921, the Red Army finally succeeded in breaking through the enemy line, and routed the enemy in the Donetz Basin. This victory eventually spelled the defeat of the White Armies.

After the war, Stalingrad was developed into a huge industrial city, and just prior to the present battle, the city had grown into a metropolis of 460,000 inhabitants.

With this history in the background, an easy fall of Stalingrad is beyond imagination. Even in the name of Stalin, the Red Army will do everything in its power to hold it.

At Stalingrad today, however, the Red Army is not fighting the revolutionary White Army of 1920, but Germany's highly trained, mechanized army of Marshal von Bock. With the greater part of the vital area within Stalingrad already in German hands, the city's strategical value is already lost to the Russians.

The defenders' strength at Stalingrad was said to have been 2,000,000, and there were reports that Russian reinforcements had been sent to the besieged city from Siberia. Against these Russians, the actual strength of the German army is not known, but Chancellor Hitler recently declared that only a fraction of the German army is being kept in reserve for future operations.

The Red army has already faced the city for over three months against every possible threat of German mechanized attacks. Soon winter will set in, and the Volga will freeze solid and the area around Stalingrad will be covered with sleet and snow. According to reports coming from both the Axis and Allied sources, there are indications [illegible]

(Continued on Page [illegible])